The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,843.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,903 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
7th January 1871.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain J. C. Baron, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
5th January 1871.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer IRIS, 1,290 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 20th January. Rate of Fare for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Austrian Lloyd's Agents.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 27th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 15th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9
„ Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- 1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- 1 „ Under Vests.
- 1 „ Linen Collars.
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- Sleeping Suits.
- 2 pairs of Kid Gloves.
- Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

By the P. & O. [illegible]—First Class Passengers embarking from India from England [illegible] Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival [illegible] vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the [illegible] Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

[illegible] MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET [illegible] gives the MAXIMUM PRICE of [illegible] ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD [illegible] Delivered daily to subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Conness, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining Household Furniture, Wines &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esq., and W. Christian, Esq., the same comprises; such as Blackwood Writing Tables, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, American Iron Stoves, Cooking Utensils, a collection of choice Italian, French and English Wines, few lots of Books, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Nuggur Tongur Carriage, &c., at Tardeo.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of John Kerr, Esq., leaving Bombay.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Jamadar Uwadbin Oomarbin Uwad Ulghahatee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties:—

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwer Division, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 56, and standing partly on the fazandaree ground belonging to Jahangeer Baranjee and partly on the ground [illegible] containing by admeasurement 172 4/9th square yards, being 74 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing on the fazandaree ground belonging to Manockjee Jeenajee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 28 feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement 234 8/9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by [illegible] house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards [illegible] south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., the property of Surgeon T. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 12th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 200 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, now on the way to this Port with a complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amid-ships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation of a very superior description for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool	£50
2nd Class Ditto	£30

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under charge of the Administrator General during the months of October, November, and December last:—

Blair, James Jenkins, late Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps.
Faunce, Robert Nicholas, late Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Hajee Mahomed bin Tamin, late of Calcutta, Merchant.
Jones, Frederick William, late Major Bombay Staff Corps.
Jung, J. A., late Photographer, Porebunder in Kattywar.
Leith, John, late Station Master, G. I. P. R. Company.
Love, Samuel, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. R. Company.
Parker, Thomas, late Gunner, H. M.'s Gun Boat Clyde, Bombay Marine.
Valladares Jeronimo, late Portuguese Inhabitant of Bandora.
Wickham, Henry, late Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bangalore Division.

N.B.—All Persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named Estates, are requested to communicate without delay with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 10th January 1871.

LOST or MISLAID from P. & O. Steamer CHINA, a small black TIN BOX. No address, labelled Southampton to Bombay, Cabin. Apply to Messrs. McCULLOCH, BROWN & Co., No. 6, Bombay Green.

DOG CART for SALE.—Just landed, ex Steamer COLLINGWOOD, from London, via the Suez Canal, a First-class DOG-CART, very high, built by Carpenter and Sons, Staines, Builders of Sporting Equipages to the Prince of Wales and the Members of the Jockey Club. To hold four, with shifting seat, five feet wheels, "Collinge's" Mail Axles and Springs, painted Chocolate, lined Green, Patent Lamps, only been used three weeks in England. May be seen, and price ascertained on application to Mr. PICKERING (Messrs. Payne and Co.), Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House, just vacated by G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING TILES, assorted sizes,—the latter in both Black and White Colours.

5, Church Lane. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."

Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	„ 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases	at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux do.	„ 18 do.
Cognac	„ 16 do.

Also,

Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases	„ 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 dozen cases	at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.

Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases	at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal	„ 12 do.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

[illegible] 1st January 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

COME AND SEE SPILLER,
AND THEN COME ON THE STAGE AND HAVE A SPILLER YOURSELF.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. AND MRS. RICHARDSON'S
NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL DUOLOGUE,
"THE SNAPPING TURTLES,"
Repeated To-night.

MR. LESLIE DICKSON
Will SING two of his CHOICEST BALLADS.

See Bills for particulars.
Family Tickets for three Rs. 10; for six Rs. 18.
Can be secured at SOUNDY'S, and numbered on Plan.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamount, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 16. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,

PROFESSOR OF PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOPANI BRANCH.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this BRANCH of RAILWAY will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon of the 16th January 1871. Tenders must be sealed and marked outside, "Tenders for Mopani Branch."

Printed Specification, General Conditions of Contract, Schedule for Rates and Form of Tender can be obtained on the payment of the sum of Ten Rupees at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, where the Drawings can also be seen.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Office, Bombay, 28th December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Novembr 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE KUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on MONDAY the 13th February 1871, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business—

To receive the final statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a Resolution that this Association be finally wound up.

To pass a Resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited and with whom the books and vouchers of the Association should be kept and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Liquidators of the Kutch Financial Association (Limited.)

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 4th, and 8th January 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 4th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakal, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents ....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
11 Hummum Street, Bombay.

BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.

JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

10th January 1871.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 90.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dresses.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatans and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, from Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8. 10 to 15 each.
[illegible] Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 3 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to [illegible]
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 8 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llama and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Percales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslin Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

CALICUT FAMILY HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is conveniently situated about 200 yards from the Beach, close to the MALABAR NEW CLUB HOUSE, and within an easy distance of the CUSTOM HOUSE AND PIER.

TERMS MODERATE.

Transit for Beypore, Cannanore, and Wynaad, can be had at Reasonable Rates.

Under charge of JOSEPH MULLIAPEN, late Butler Malabar Club.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a nice range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY............ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA............BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
[illegible]	[illegible] ditto ditto	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁎ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Credit		Cash
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Credit		Cash
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

Credit		Cash
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

Credit		Cash
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
29 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Credit		Cash
12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

Credit		Cash
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	[illegible]
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

Credit		Cash
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 5 „	Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints „ 2 „	„ 43 „

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 „

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30 per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20 „
Do. Old Pale Dry	28 „
CLARET	14 „
Do. Superior	26 „
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	14 „
Wauchope Moodie and Howe's SHERRY	[illegible] „

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 25 „
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	„ 12 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 15 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'	
Pale Dry Sherry	„ 20 „
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	„ 18 „
L. ROSE & Co.'s	
Lime Juice Beverages.	

REMINGTON & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

WINES AND SPIRITS.

All Brands guaranteed Genuine.

BRANDY—(Martell)	Rs. 26 0 p. case 1 doz.
„ (Boord & Sons) Vintage 1865	„ 18 0 ditto 1 doz.
„ 1863	„ 20 0 ditto 1 doz.
„ 1860	„ 24 0 ditto 1 doz.
„ 1858	„ 29 0 ditto 1 doz.
„ 1854	„ 35 0 ditto 1 doz.
CHAMPAGNE—(Carte Blanche)	„ 25 0 ditto 1 doz.
	„ 28 0 p. pints 2 doz.
SPARKLING MOSELLE—(Jodocius and Co.)	„ 24 0 p. qts. 1 doz.
	„ 26 0 p. pints 2 doz
STILL HOCKS—Ditto	„ 21 0 p. qts. 1 doz.
CLARET—(Chateau Margaux)	„ 72 0 ditto 3 doz.
SHERRY—(Richd. Madeley)	„ 22 0 ditto 1 doz.
LIQUERS—(Boord and Sons)	„ 22 8 assorted in 1 dozen cases.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Rampart Row, next P. and O. Co.'s Offices.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.—The undersigned, as Agents for Mr. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices:—

1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun Pin 12 bore ditto in case Complete	do.	£ 27 0 0
1	do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23 10 0
1	do. do. Rifle Patent Striker	do.	39 10 0
1	do. do. ditto	do.	45 0 0
1	do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	do.	37 10 0
1	do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25 0 0
1	do. do. do. 16 bore	do.	25 0 0
1	Single Henry Rifle	do.	12 0 0
1	Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44 10 0
1	do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22 0 0
1	do. do. do.		28 0 0
1	do. do. do.		27 0 0
1	do. do. ·450 Henry's Rifling	do.	45 0 0

Cartridge Cases of Various Kinds, Bullets, Wads, &c. &c.

Detailed Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

		Quarts Rs.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Quarts	Rs. 40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 0
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	26 0	14 0

BORDEAUX.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 18 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale, Yellow capsule	[illegible]
Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and LODGING for TWO GENTLEMEN may be had with an English Family in Middle Colaba. Apply to "B. & L.," care of this paper.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended [illegible]

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

- Roman Cement in Casks.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks.
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A LOT of 42 Bank of Bombay shares was sold to-day at 21¾ premium. Land shares dull, and Spinning shares rising. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p. ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p. ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	6 p. ct	Ditto of Bombay New	606½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	163½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	4 p. ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	240
20,000	275	all	12 p. ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p. ct	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	287
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	496.5.0	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,850
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	65 do.	Do. New	550
600	4,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	4,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
250	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	980
200	6,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
1,000	000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	915
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	385
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
100	5,000	all		Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,035
1600	150	150		Broach Mills	250
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	150p. s	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	80 p. s	Manockji Petit's	1,105
800	2,500	all	80 p. s	Oriental	2,250
930	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
5	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...			East India Bank's	14
20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
20	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	92
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	108
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	110

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—7TH JANUARY 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-10 to 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,390.

National Bank shares, yesterday at Rs. 112 and 113.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 212.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs. 150.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 245.

Bisnauth Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares at Rs. 110.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 93.

—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th January, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	38,822 13 5
Merchandize	49,143 15 5
Electric Telegraph	
Total Rs.	88,369 12 10

Corresponding week in January, 1870.

Open 311 Miles.

Coaching	42,049 14 3
Merchandize	71,349 10 3
Earth Trains	1,663 2 0
Electric Telegraph	443 0 0
Total Rs.	1,15,505 10 6
Decrease	27,135 13 8

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Rennick, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, to appear before a medical board, from Delhi.

Schneider, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Stock, Captain and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

White, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Agra.

Lamb, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Lawrence, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, to appear before a medical board, from the Punjab.

Leith, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.

Barnard, Lieutenant, 1-3 d The Buffs, on duty, from Dugshai.

Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Deesa.

Borthwick, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.

Adams, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Bernard, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, to Mhow.

Moore, Captain, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Mahad.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty, to Poona.

Wray, Ensign, 108th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.

Whitemore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Rajpootana.

West, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolapoore.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

COMMANDING P. D. A.

Poona, 9th January, 1871.

At the request of the Officer Commanding 49th Regiment, Captain Nason is directed to proceed to Sattara to join the detachment of that corps stationed there. Captain Nason will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

10th Regiment N. I.—Captain Durand, for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, Jan. 7.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Clarke, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 8th December.

Mr. Cecil Stephenson to be a Member of the Central Committee for the London International Exhibition of 1871.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Berar Police, with effect from the 30th September 1870:—

Lieutenant C. T. Lane, Officiating Inspector General of Police, to revert to his substantive appointment as District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade.

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Officiating Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. Cotgrave, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Inspector of Railway Police in the Central Provinces, has passed the Departmental Examination by the Police Standard.

Lieutenant R. L. Price, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 23rd October 1870.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Order, dated 24th September 1870, of the Officiating Commandant, Central India Horse:—

"Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, having reported his return from Europe, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant Colledge."

Captain E. D. Gompertz, Superintendent of Police and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 25th November 1870, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. L. Ricketts, 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bangalore, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore during the absence on leave of Captain Gompertz, or until further orders.

In consequence of the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel G. Faithfull, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, in the Commission of British Burmah, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in that Province with effect from the afternoon of the 15th December 1870:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. Nelson Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and officiating as a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Talboys Wheler, officiating as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is confirmed in that appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ensign Alfred Charles LeQuesne, of the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, Wing Subaltern, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th Nov 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign LeQuesne will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps from the 18th November 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Charles Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major John Beresford Smyly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Class Deputy Commissioner, Goojerat, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Gordon Cavanagh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Brevet Colonel Robert John Hawthorne, of Cavalry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Patrick Francis Bellew, of the Medical Department, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, for two years, embarking at Madras.

Punjab Frontier Force.—No. 4, or Garrison Company of Artillery. 2nd Captain J. Charles, of the Royal Artillery, to be Commandant.

The services of Surgeon Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M. D., late Officiating Superintendent of Vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 14th November 1870.

2nd Captain James Browne, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Dalhousie Division, Department Public Works, Punjab, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Ensign William Hill, of the 55th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Adjutant, 19th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 14th December 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Hill will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps from the 14th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st September 1870:—From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer. Lieutenant W. Shepherd R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, Oudh.

Mr. P. J. Broff, C. E., who has been appointed an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council, having reported his arrival, is posted to the North-Western Provinces, Railway Branch.

The following officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department and posted to the provinces indicated:—

Captain J. T. Twigge to the Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

Captain D. C. Walker to Bengal.

Lieutenants R J. Bond, R. E., and T. Glaney, R. E., are appointed to the Public Works Department as Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, and posted to the North Western Provinces and the Punjab respectively.

Mr. A. H. Corling, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, is allowed six months' leave to England on private affairs, with effect from 18th December 1870. The leave to be without pay, but with retention of appointment. Mr. Corling is also allowed 14 days' preparatory leave from 5th December 1870.

Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, Officiating Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, from the date of Mr D. C. Gordon's joining the Lahore Office.

Mr. C. E. Gael, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the Departmental standard.

Mr. M. A. Tarkhadkar, Assistant Superintendent, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd December 1870.

Mr. W. Evans, Assistant Superintendent, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Darjeeling, 30th December 1870.

Subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Battalion 25th Foot.—Lieutenant John Leith Ross to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Shirley, resigned. Dated 1st December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

36th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. H. Wilson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Moorhouse, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 20th December 1870.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon F. Parsons to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Dated 21st December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confirm Assistant Surgeon L. Cameron, M. D., in the medical charge of the 41st Native Infantry. Dated 14th December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to accept the resignation by Colonel J. T. Shakespear of the command of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry. Dated 15th December 1870.

Major-General H. F. Dunsford, C B, Staff Corps, unemployed, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Madras Presidency.

Major-General C. T. Chamberlain, C. S. I., Staff Corps, unemployed, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in the Punjab and North Western Provinces, and draw his pay from the Sirhind Circle.

With the sanction of Government Major-General C. Troup, C B, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside in the Meerut Division, and draw his pay from the Sirhind Circle.

Lieutenant Colonel W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

Captain A. McL. Stewart, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from the 4th to the 33rd Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain H. I. Wheler, Staff Corps, at present attached to the 11th Native Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the 14th Native Infantry, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange into the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Rifle Brigade.—Captain and Brevet Colonel M. Dillon, C. B., C. S. I., to 3rd Battalion.

Captain C. G. Slade, to 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant F. Baird, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, is permitted to embark at Bombay, instead of at Calcutta, on the leave granted him by G. O. C. C. 24th November 1870, page 576.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant A. W. Sheringham, 2nd Battalion.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant R. J. Courtenay, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant:—

Sergeant J. Herbert, Public Works Dept.

Hospital Apprentice George Skilling, lately attached to the 109th Foot, is, in conformity with the sentence of a District Court Martial, dismissed the Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 3rd August 1870.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 26th November, appointing Assistant Surgeon E. A. Birch, 35th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Division and Brigade Staff at Meean Meer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Assistant Surgeon R. Mantell, M. B., 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Oude Division Order, dated the 22nd November, directing Surgeon A. F. Richmond to proceed to Fyzabad, and relieve Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M. B., of the medical charge of the 38th Native Infantry. The latter officer, on being relieved, to report himself at the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lucknow Circle, for duty.

Dated the 5th instant, making the following medical arrangements:—

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Ruttledge to proceed to Bareilly, and take medical charge of the 27th Native Infantry.

Surgeon Major G. H. Ray, M. D., 13th Bengal Cavalry, to take medical charge of the 9th Native Infantry, with effect from the 29th ultimo, vice Surgeon G. B. Hadow, reported sick.

Presidency District Order, dated the 8th instant, directing Surgeon A. J. Dale, M. B., recently returned from furlough, to proceed to Peshawur, and take temporary medical charge of the 19th Native Infantry, vice Surgeon F. B. O'Donel, M. D., proceeded on furlough.

Rohilcund, District Order, dated the 26th November, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Ironside, M. D., G. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, on sick leave at Nynee Tal, to proceed to Allahabad, and report himself for duty with the time-expired men to Bombay.

Jullundur Brigade Order, dated the 7th November, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon G. S. Davie, M. D., Staff Surgeon, to the medical charge of the 14th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th September last, as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon F. S. Sillifant proceeded on sick leave, no officer of the Indian Medical Service being available.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 5th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Carmichael, M. D., to the temporary medical charge of the left wing 37th Native Infantry.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd November, appointing Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, returned from leave, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain A. D. C. Inglis.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Renney, V. C., D Battery F Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Meerut, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers.—Cornet St. J. F. Michell, from the 17th February to the 4th March 1870, to enable him to join his regiment.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Warner, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. A. Smyth, 8th Brigade, to remain in England, from the 9th December 1870 to the 9th December 1871, on private affairs, in extension of leave on medical certificate.

Second Captain P. T. H. Taylor, No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to embarkation for England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. Broadfoot, No. 5 Battery 25th Brigade, to Calcutta from the 1st February to the 1st August 1871, to study the native languages.

Assistant Surgeon W. Ironside, M. D., G. Battery 16th Brigade, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 16th October to the 9th December 1870, in extension, on medical certificate.

1st Foot 2nd Battalion.—Captain E. F. Angelo, to remain at Jhansi, on private affairs, from the 20th November 1870 to the 25th January 1871.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign A. K. Macpherson, 2nd Wing Subaltern 14th Native Infantry, from the 11th to the 18th September 1870, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

26th Foot.—Major W. Mosse, to Bombay, for one month, from the 1st February 1871, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant L. W. Iredell, to Bombay, from the 6th December 1870 to the 6th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, doing duty at Umballa, to Calcutta, from the 13th December 1870 to the 12th February 1871, on urgent private affairs.

Major F. N. Miles, doing duty at Dinapore, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account.

Madras Infantry.—Colonel H. E. Walpole, Commandant 15th Madras Native Infantry, to Delhi and Allyghur, on medical certificate, for twenty days, from date of leaving regiment.

Indian Medical Establishment.—Surgeon F. S. Sillifant 14th Native Infantry, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 31st October to the 9th November 1870, in extension.

Head Quarters Camp, 3rd January 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant S. D. Turnbull, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Apperley who resigns that appointment on obtaining furlough. Dated 17th December 1870.

15th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Remmington, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Dodsworth, vacated. Dated 19th December 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain P. C. Anderson to be Major, from the 10th December 1870.

Colonel S. Richards, Staff Corps, is transferred to Moradabad, for general duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Angus, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred to Fort William, for general duty.

Captain H. W. Thompson, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, having exchanged to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, will proceed to England at his own expense with the view of joining his new regiment.

The appointment of Lieutenant E. W. Broderick, as Instructor of Musketry to the 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment, should bear date from the 27th September 1870, and not from the 12th October 1870, as published in G. O. C. C. dated 18th October 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 1st October 1870, page 477, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers:—

25th Foot.—Lieutenant S. P. L. Konarski, to 1st Battalion.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant H. H. Mulcahy, to 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant J. B. Symes-Bullen, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Captain R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, to Bombay, for thirty days, from the 15th February 1871, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Captain C. E. Farquharson, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant W. A. Eden, H. Battery 9th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jameson, M. D., E Battery 19th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 9th January 1871 to date of embarkation for England, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain H. B. Adcock, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant, Local Captain, W. B. Lindsay, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant J. S. Greer, to Bombay, for one month, from the 25th December 1870, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

30th Foot.—Captain R. B. C. Daubeny, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant P. K. Doyne, to Bombay, from the 26th December 1870 to the 25th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Bridge, to England, from the 10th December 1870 from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Rifles, 2nd Battalion.—Colonel F. R. Palmer, C. B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Major B. T. Gilpin, to Bombay, from the 18th December 1870 to the 17th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant A. B. Murray, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel W. Fullerton, (Deputy Judge Advocate, Sirhind Division), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Late 39th Native Infantry.—Captain W. F. Bartleman, Adjutant 10th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 20th December 1870 to the 20th January 1871, on urgent private affairs.

NEXT SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 2nd November last, it is hereby announced that, with the approval of the Government of India, the next Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, which will be held at Lucknow in February next, will be open to all British troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2. The Major-General Commanding the Oude Division will be good enough to nominate a Central Committee of Management, and fix and notify the date of opening of the Exhibition.

3. Commanding Officers of corps, intending to compete, will at once appoint Regimental Committees to act in concert and direct communication with the Central Committee, and to aid and encourage their men in contributing to the Exhibition.

4. State assistance, to the extent sanctioned in paras. 3 and 9 of G. O. dated 11th October 1865 (page 245 of Standing Orders) will be given, and the balance credit of the late Exhibition at Meean Meer will be available for the purposes of the present one.

5. As a rule, articles should be sent for competition only once, though they may be offered for sale a second time. Thus, those articles which have competed in previous Exhibitions are not to be sent to the forthcoming one, except for sale.

6. There is no limit on the weight of goods to be sent to these annual Exhibitions; it must be understood, however, that the quantity allowed to be carried at the public expense is to be restricted to the authorized scale.

7. The necessity of economy in preliminary expenses is to be impressed upon the several Committees.

LEAVE.

The following is to be substituted for para. 5 of G. O. No. 182 of 1870:—

"5. Leave to Europe.—Adjutants on obtaining leave to Europe on private affairs, are permitted to retain their appointments for one year after four years' service in India, or for two years after eight years' service. They also retain them on proceeding on medical certificate to Europe."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

PAY—STAFF CORPS.

In continuation of the orders marginally noted [G. G. O. No. 357 of 1865, p. 64, S. O.; G. G. O. No. 614 of 1865, para. 11, p 130, S. O.] the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Government have ruled that officers of the British service permitted to remain in India, as probationers for the Staff Corps until they have completed the probationary period, shall be restricted to Staff Corps rates of pay subsequent to the departure of their corps from India.

INTERIOR ECONOMY—NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in place of being designated by numbers the companies of Native Infantry shall be henceforth distinguished in each regiment by letters from A to H for all purposes of interior economy.

On parade they will be numbered from right to left, the company actually on the right being number one.

This alteration will come into effect from the 1st January 1871.

DRESS.

With reference to G. O. 175 and 233 of 1870, the term "Full Dress" is to be held to mean all duties and parades in which the Dress Jacket or Tunic is worn.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

General inconvenience to the troops, and danger to followers, being experienced from the practice of permitting the latter to encroach upon parade grounds during times of exercise, for the purpose of collecting caps and cartridge cases, the Commander-in-Chief directs the prohibition of the same.

His Excellency will hold officers commanding stations responsible that effective measures are invariably taken by Cantonment Magistrates, or other authorities, to protect brigade parades during times of inspection or exercise.

INTERPRETERS.

The following letter from the Military Department to the Controller Military Accounts, No 126, dated 3rd September 1870, is published for information and guidance:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 596G, dated 14th July, and reminder, No. 859G, dated 21st August 1870, on the subject of the claim of * * * * * to the allowance of Rupees 5 a day for having performed the duties of an Interpreter to a European Court of Requests, of which he was president, at * * * on the 4th December 1869, and in reply to acquaint you, that the Interpreter's allowance is to be restricted to officers who are not members of the court.

"2. The 5 rupees per diem, I am to observe, is granted for the services of an officer as Interpreter, whose duty does not otherwise call upon him to attend the court, but who is required to do so when no member of the court is available.

"3. The claim of * * * is therefore inadmissible under this ruling."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—STAFF OFFICERS

The following letter from the Government of India in the Military Department to the Controller Military Accounts, No. 544, dated 13th December 1870, is published for general information, in continuation of the order marginally cited [paras 18 to 20 of G. G. O. No. 614 of 1865, p 131, S. O.]:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1411-G, dated 2nd December 1870, regarding the pay to be passed to Captain J. Whybrow, unattached, late Barrackmaster at Kussowlie, and in reply to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to concur in your view, and to decide that pending the orders of Her Majesty's Government, when an officer of the British service employed in a staff appointment, is removed from the Indian establishment by transfer to a regiment out of India, or is removed or promoted to the half-pay or unattached list, he will be allowed to draw, until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he has been receiving prior to such promotion or removal. Such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Brenkburn Priory	Jack	Hongkong, Nov. 28.
	Sir Walter Scott	Shaw	Liverpool, Sept. 24.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Bertha	Humphry	Galle.

The steamer China, Babot, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer General Havelock, to Cutch Mandvee, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
7	Delaware (s)	Fisher	Bombay, Dec. 22.
	Hereford	Gardier	London, Sept. 19.
	Robert Lees	Rose	Sydney, Oct. 19.
	Andromeda	Jago	Liverpool, Aug. 30.
	New Era	Babson	Liverpool, Sept. 7.
8	Abyssinia (s)	Grey	Moulmein, Jan. 1.
	Indian Empire	Blackmore	London, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.			
7	Moulmein (s)		

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 32 cases claret, gin, &c., J. W. Sherman.

Milbanke (s), 4 cases hardware, Abdoola Jeewa.

Collingwood (s), 18 packages medicine, &c., Treacher & Co.

FROM LONDON.

J. C. Botliboy, 10 cases mosello, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 3 cases hardware, A. Rustomjee.

Daphne, 13 wall papers, T. Abdoolally & Co.

Collingwood (s), 13 cases glass and platedware, Soundy & Co.; 2 cases platedware, &c., J. Neuberg; 2 cases saddlery, &c., Kunkler Preiswerck.

Tagus (s), 47 packages galvanized iron sheet, nails, &c., King, King & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 226 boxes sporting gunpowder and 30 cases matches, Blackwell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 3 cases printed books, &c., H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Collingwood (s), 22 cases oilmanstores and candles, Hajee Suzed Dossul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 37 bales cotton, Sazurnul Surdarmul; 42 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 194 bales cotton, Jumnadass Treebhowandass; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Tagus (s), 117 bales cotton, Damersee Soojanchund; 100 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 160 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 250 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 29 bales cotton, Succaram Muncharam; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, The London A. & A. Company; 62 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Madowjee; 25 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.

Blythwood (s), 40 bales wool, Lalljee Inderjee; 161 bales cotton, Jewraz Baloo; 60 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee; 30 bales wool, Jumnadass Cursondass; 165 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Madowjee; 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Golconda (s), 107 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Sumatra (s), 205 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum.

Milbanke (s), 500 bundles gall, Runchordass Canjee; 501 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 14 cases cardamums, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 cases olibanum, Ladabhoy Rajubullee; 155 pieces E. teeth, Adumjee Peerbhoy; 875 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bundles silk, Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib; 6 bales hide and skins, Ahmedbhoy Haibbhoy; 50 pieces E. teeth, Monore Hurruckchund; 85 pieces E. teeth, A. R. Fazul; 164 pieces E. teeth, Goolabchund Premchund; 12 cases gum, and 5 packages gallnuts, W. Nicol & Co.; 10 chests cardamums, Soonderdass Mooljee; 17 packages silk, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

Sumatra (s), 231 bags coffee, Mooljee Jetta.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.

Iris (s), 10 bales cotton, James Scott & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 87 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Iris (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s), 55 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 38 bales cotton, Ludabhoy Rajuballee; 10½ chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adum Ismall & Co.; 133 packages sharkfins, Peerbhoy Asser; 123 packages sharfins and 3 packages fishmaws, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 27 cases white long cloths Forbes & Co.; 1 package E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 34 bales cotton, Cheniram Heeralall; 80 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 5 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 9½ chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FITZPATRICK—December 31st, at Pyggumberpore Factory, the wife of D. FitzPatrick, Esq., of a daughter.

BIRCH—January 5th, at Midnapore, the wife of J. Briscoe BBirch, Esq., of a daughter.

BAGSHAWE—December 30th, at Kutlee Cherra, Cachar, the wife of C. W. Bagshawe, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HUGHES—January 2nd, at Barisal, F. H. Hughes, Esq.

BRANSCOMBE—December 29th, at Calcutta, Mrs. M. Branscombe, of Calcutta, aged 52 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—January 1st, at Khairwara, Rajpootana, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, of Gruinard, of a son.

SCOTT—January 4th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Mr. H. H. Scott, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

WAGHORN—January 8th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Surgeon A. R. Waghorn, of a son.

DEATHS.

MILLES—January 2nd, at the Fort, Lahore, of remittent fever, Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Milles, Adjutant, H. M.'s 58th Regiment, aged 27 years and 8 months.

DAVIS—January 4th, at Hooshungabad, H. L. Davis, Esq., Executive Engineer, D. P. W.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.

ALL those who are interested in the administration of justice will see with satisfaction that Mr. Justice Bayley has, on a second application, declined to interfere with the due course of law in the mofussil. The principle involved is a very serious one—at least for the tax-payers; Government, in any attempt to detect and punish frauds in the Public Works Department, labours under great disadvantages and those disadvantages would be enormously increased if it were understood throughout the mofussil that the technical legal machinery of the High Court could be used to discredit mofussil magistrates and harass and break down a prosecution. In the present case there is reason to believe that a large subscription has been raised to pay for the services of the greatest talker at the bar, the man who so nearly succeeded in bewildering Mr. Justice Norman by an ingenious "argument" about "mainprize." If the proceedings in the High Court gave even a colour to the supposition that the enormous and varied means its arsenals afford to molest magistrates engaged in doing a public duty; engaged, by order of Government and not by their own mere motion, in protecting the interests of the public, it would be equivalent to a victory on the side of those who are anywhere implicated in fraudulent practices. We are, therefore, sincerely rejoiced to see that Mr. Justice Bayley has put an end to all doubt on the subject; and has, on a second application, due, probably to the unhappy success of the first, declined to interfere with the due course of law in the mofussil.

But what we do not see with satisfaction, what we see with dissatisfaction, is the censure on Mr. Pritchard for defending himself and Dr. Fraser against attacks in the High Court. The admirable speech of Mr. Pritchard published by the *Deccan Herald* and republished by us, is declared *ex-cathedrâ* to have been "most unbecoming for a magistrate in the position of Mr. Pritchard to make." There is only one venerable gentleman who is infallible, and we may differ in opinion from Mr. Justice Bayley without incurring any liability to excommunication Granted, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Pritchard's speech was unbecoming in a magistrate. Let us ask what, if it were, is an unbecoming speech in a judge? We say one made by a judge, who, after listening to the insinuations, the invective, the accusations of Mr. Anstey did not include in that speech the slightest rebuke to the barrister who, before a judge of higher rank, did his utmost to destroy the character of a judge in a lower rank. A judge in the mofussil ought to be able to count on a judge of the High Court for protection. Mr. Justice Bayley does not apparently think that mofussil magistrates are entitled to any protection from the unruly member of Mr. Anstey. Mr. Bayley has delivered two judgments, but in neither did he rebuke the unwarrantable language employed at the bar; on the second occasion, as on the first, he made no reference to the phrases "Informer-General," applied to an officer in the execution of his duty; "the person most interested in the matter," applied to an officer in the execution of his duty; "studied misuse of the word"; "deliberate attempt to impose on the Court," all applied to a gentleman who had been, like Mr. Justice Bayley himself, employed by Government in the detection of crime. There is nothing more sacred in the character of a judge of the High Court than there is in the character of a mofussil magistrate; and a judge of the High Court who does not protect the character of a mofussil judge, as well as the dignity of his own Court, by censuring, if he cannot arrest, a venomous license of speech, acts in a manner most unbecoming his position. As the High Court has not performed its duty in that behalf, we feel bound to assume towards Mr. Bayley the privilege he assumed towards Mr. Pritchard.

Into the legal argument on which the censure of Mr. Pritchard was based we do not hereenter, but competent lawyers tell us that the law and the reasoning alike were unsound. On the general question—should the High Court act the part of pedagogue and treat mofussil magistrates as immeasurably inferior beings, ignorant school boys on the lowest forms in the school of law—we hold the opinion that it should not, and that its pretentions in that direction are injurious to the public service. If the High Court does not respect the Magistrates, the people will not, and the graduates in crime, the contemners of authority, will readily perceive their advantage. These considerations diminish the general satisfaction with which Mr. Justice Bayley's determination to let the law take its course are otherwise regarded.

THE Rubattino s.s. Arabia, which performed the voyage from Bombay to Suez in exactly a fortnight, arrived in Naples on Tuesday morning the 10th inst., having run from Suez to Naples via the Suez Canal in nine days, including unloading of cargo in Alexandria and stoppage at Messina.

THE Raja of Puttiala is expected in Calcutta about the 10th February for the purpose of being invested with the Star of India.

THE funeral of the late Sir Henry Durand took place last Thursday night in Dera Ismail Khan, being conducted with all honors.

THE "Pioneer" remarks that "Lord Napier stays, presumably, in order to assist in introducing into his Presidency the measures of decentralization lately decreed by the Supreme Government."

"SINCE Mr. Whitley Stokes, the marvellously accurate and circumspect Secretary of the Legislative Council, is about to proceed to England for a year, it is well," remarks the "Pioneer," "that so able a substitute has been found for him as Mr. H. S. Cunningham."

THE statement that the Government of India has sanctioned the commencement of the Furruknuggur branch of the Rajpootana Railway is now said to be premature. The plans and estimates are not yet completed, and the recent decision regarding the gauge of the railway will possibly cause further delay.

THERE is a rumour afloat in Calcutta that a Secretariat is to be created for the Marine Department, and that an officer of the Royal Navy is to be appointed head thereof. The same system of work which obtained under the late Marine Board is, the rumour continues, again to be introduced into the department.

THE Supreme Government has ruled that when an officer, though allowed by the Government or Head of Department which he serves to retain a lien upon an appointment, ceases to draw any portion of the salary or allowances of the appointment, another officer may be appointed substantively for a time only and may draw the full pay of the office while so temporarily holding the substantive appointment.

MR. GILBERT HICKEY's scheme for the utilisation of manure is to receive the serious attention of the Supreme Government. A commission, consisting of the Officer Commanding at Dum-Dum, the Senior Medical Officer, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, the Chemical Examiner to Government, and a member yet to be named by Mr. Hickey, have been appointed to inquire into and report upon the experiments now in progress at Dum-Dum.

WE regret to learn from the Lahore paper that Mr. Shaw, the traveller who accompanied Mr. Forsyth to Yarkund, has for some time been lying at RawulPindee seriously ill with rheumatic fever. On Mr. Forsyth's return south he left the party about the Changchenmo pass with the view of exploring the route over the frozen Shayok. He suffered much on his exploration of the Shayok, down which he pushed through the Nubra valley and pass to Leh.

ALTHOUGH much present suffering has been caused by the inundations of the past year in Eastern Bengal, there is good reason to believe, says a contemporary, that the country has on the whole benefited thereby. Tanks and hollows long unreached by the annual rises have been filled; many water courses have been scoured out; everywhere a rich deposit has been left, and it is now reported that in some places the rice crop is exceptionally luxurious. Nature works her own compensations.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes on the 7th:—

"To-morrow there will be two great sales of race horses at Smith's and at Hunter's stables. At the latter place some eighteen horses of Mr. Manchester's, among whom I noticed 'Talisman,' 'Brokerstail'—who was second for the Derby at Barrackpore this year—and 'Red Hazard,' who won it last year. The late Mr. Johnson's stable, with or without engagement, and some of Mr. Field's horses—'Glencoe' for one—are also to be sold; so I suppose that at the coming meeting we shall have some new owners to lend variety to the aspect of sporting affairs here."

THE suit of Oghbourne vs. Wilson for libel came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Norman at Calcutta on the 5th, and was settled in Court by an amicable arrangement between the Advocate General, acting for Mr. Wilson (the editor of the "Indian Daily News"), and Mr. Graham, who appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General stated that his client had apologised for the letter which had appeared, and Mr. Graham replied that he need not mention it, the letter had done his client no harm, &c., &c. Both sides were to pay their own costs. Now, however, it would seem that Mr. Wilson repudiates the apology he was supposed to have offered. The matter, therefore, can hardly be said to have ended.

IN an article by Dr. DeRenzy in the last number of the "Indian Medical Gazette," the prevalence of heat-apoplexy among European soldiers in India is traced in a great measure to three causes. These are—crowding in canteens, sleeping within doors in the dry hot weather, and crowding in church in the heat of the day. These objections Dr. DeRenzy would remove by serving out the grog and beer to the men in the open air, giving them the option of sleeping in the open air, and changing the hour of morning service to sun-rise. The first two of these suggestions have been made and carried into effect before now, and, so Dr. DeRenzy assures us, with very successful results. As for the third, if thought desirable, there should be no difficulty in having it also carried out.

THE "Pioneer" of the 9th has the following from Afghanistan:—

"The only important news from Cabul is to the effect that Sirdar Yakoob Khan was retreating with 3,000 men to Herat, where he has always had many partizans. In fact so apprehensive is the Ameer that the Governor of Herat may find his position difficult, that he has ordered the Commander-in-Chief and Sirdar Aslam Khan with the bulk of their troops to that city, leaving only a strong detachment with Sirdar Shere Ali Khan for the security and maintenance of order in Candahar."

The same paper of the following day tells us:—

"Information has been received that there are prospects of a reconciliation between Yakoob Mahomed Khan and the Ameer of Afghanistan. There is reason to hope that he and his followers may return to Cabool and ask forgiveness of the Ameer, and that the latter will grant it."

PARAGRAPH 2 of G. G. O. No. 723 of the 7th September 1864, laying down rules for the admission of allowances to officers attached to native regiments when performing the duties of other officers temporarily absent, is expunged by the Government of India, and the following substituted:—

"Para. 2.—An officer directed to officiate in an appointment the pay of which is less than that of his substantive appointment in his regiment is not entitled to any portion of the Staff salary of the less paid appointment, but he will draw the charge, contract, or office allowance attached to it. In such cases the arrangement for carrying on the duties of the appointment is a matter of regimental detail, which should be directed in Regimental Orders, and does not require the confirmation of Government or of the Commander-in-Chief. Thus, a Second in Command and Squadron Officer being directed to take charge of another squadron in addition to his own, or an Adjutant being ordered to assume charge of a Squadron, or a Squadron Officer or Adjutant acting for a Doing Duty Officer, would only be entitled to the allowance for the payment of the squadron or to the office allowance of the Doing Duty Officer, in addition to his own Staff salary and office or other allowances. In like manner, in the infantry, a Wing Officer being ordered to assume charge of the other Wing in addition to his own, or of the Adjutant or Quartermaster's Office, or an Adjutant being directed to assume charge of the Quartermaster's Office, would simply draw the office, contract, or charge allowance of the appointment."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 9TH JANUARY.

Prince Frederick Charles is moving in the direction of LeMans against General Chanzy's army, which is reported to be 200,000 strong and to have a powerful artillery.

General Bourbaki's headquarters are at Dijon. He is pushing towards Montbeliard. The line of canal from the Rhine to the Rhone is being fortified by the Germans.

Versailles accounts, dated Sunday afternoon, report that little firing was taking place from Paris, and that the forts were nearly silent.

The French redoubt of Clamart has been occupied by the Germans and has been turned against Paris.

LONDON, 10TH JAN., 12 A.M.

Count Bismarck telegraphs that he sincerely regrets that our (the German) troops will be obliged to sink colliers (breaking the neutrality laws). Will immediately indemnify (sic), and would regret if it were found that the act was accompanied by excesses.

[N.B.—A repetition of the above telegram has been called for.]

LONDON, 10TH JAN., NIGHT.

Seven hundred prisoners were captured at Dausotur (? Baujoutur) near Belfort when it was taken by assault on Saturday.

Belfort is being vigorously besieged.

Everything is quiet at present in the north of France.

The barracks in Forts de Montrouge and Vanves have been completely burnt. The bombardment has been again effectively continued after encountering severe resistance.

Prince Frederick Charles continues to march on LeMans, having occupied the line of LaBraye, also Savigly la Chartre and Bouge, and on his right Nogent le Rotrou.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 11TH JAN., 2-27 P.M.

THE steamer Emeu from Hongkong 28th December, Singapore 4th, and Penang 6th January has arrived.

There is nothing of importance from China or Japan.

All is quiet in both countries.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, R. A., have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Major C. E. Naylor, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Captain O. J. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. N. Stock has been brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the 28th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Staff Surgeon-Major H. D. Fowler has been brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this presidency from the 28th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Sub Conductor T. Davies, Bengal Commissariat Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. J. Lawrence, General List, Bengal Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. de C. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel F. F. Warden, Madras Infantry, Commandant 34th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11th Jan., 11-21 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 11th Jan., 2-55 P.M.—Steamer Hindostan from Aden arrived.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

"Notes on the Shrine of Mahabales'vara."—By Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 2nd January, to Saturday, 7th January 1871.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheel Tax	4,713 12 0
House Rate	20,959 15 1
Police Rate	1,818 7 8
Lighting do.	1,824 7 2
Water do.	2,152 0 4
Halalcore Cess	788 11 0
Market Fees	2,827 14 0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	2,302 0 0
Miscellaneous Fees	387 12 0
Fines and Penalties	312 4 0
Town Duties	8,945 3 5
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,200 0 0
Total Rs.	49,222 6 10

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th Jan., 7-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th Jan., 2-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th Jan., 12 Noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th Jan., 11-44 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 32 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th Jan., 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th Jan., 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 10th to 9 P.M. of the 11th Jan. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 34	0 2
,,	Calcutta	5 30	1 10
,,	Madras	5 37	1 20
,,	Galle	6 18	0

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT BARODA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 10TH JANUARY.

TUESDAY was devoted entirely to shikar, and resulted in a first rate day's sport. About 7 A.M. His Excellency (attended by most of the members of his staff) drove out to H. H. the Gaekwar's preserves, which had been placed at his disposal for the day. The party before breakfast was divided into two, one portion taking the smaller tanks on the left of the preserves, and the second (H. E.'s party) shooting over the larger ones, which were better stocked with game.

The shooting began about 8 A.M. and was kept up till 11, when the whole party assembled at "Kewulpoor" for breakfast.

Here both compared notes, and the total resulted in 75 duck to the Governor's party and 48 duck and 3 snipe to the others.

After a first rate breakfast, provided in a truly regal style, the business of the day commenced. The Kewulpoor tank is a very large one, literally swarming with duck, and had been reserved as a "bouquet." "Muchans" had been built in readiness, and every arrangement made to secure a good bag. Soon after the party had placed themselves in position one shot (as it were a signal gun) started up clouds of duck, and the tank being so large they flew round and round for upwards of an hour, exposed to a constant and murderous fusillade. H. E. seemed to enjoy the sport on this particular tank immensely. Piloted by Captain Reeves in the good bark "Betsy Jane" he brought down a number of duck to his gun and proved himself not only a keen sportsman but a first rate shot. During the battue on the tank I regret to have to record one *contretemps* which, although it might have been attended with very serious results, luckily only added to the excitement of the scene. Major Glasspoole of the 4th Rifles was upset out of his boat right in the middle of the tank while engaged in picking up the wounded birds. The accident fortunately happened in a part of the tank free from weeds and he was able to keep himself up until Captain Reeves and the Governor came to his assistance, and consequently no further mishap occurred than a ducking to the gallant Major and the immersion of his gun, which however was soon recovered by the Bhoois who were in attendance.

The bag on this tank alone amounted to 98 duck.

Another and a better tank was still to be shot, but unfortunately time would not admit of it, and the party was obliged to retrace their steps, shooting on the way home over the tanks they had shot in the morning.

The party left off shooting about 4 P.M., the bag consisting of 246 duck.

I cannot praise too highly the excellent arrangements made throughout by Captain Reeves, which alone conduced to such a first rate day's sport. Nor must I omit a few words of thanks to H. H. the Gaekwar, not only for the good sport he showed us, but for the sumptuous manner in which everything requisite for the inner man was provided.

The shikar party returned to Baroda about dusk, having enjoyed such a day's wild fowl shooting as has seldom been seen. His Excellency appeared much gratified with the day's sport.

Invitations had been issued by H. H. the Gaekwar for a grand dinner party to the whole station at the Motee Bagh for this evening, and accordingly soon after 7 P.M. found us again assembled at the Residency, where a procession of carriages was formed and we were driven down through the town to within a short distance of the palace. The whole road was illuminated exactly the same as on the previous night. When within about a quarter of a mile of the Motee Bagh, the cortege halted and His Excellency was received by the Gaekwar. A state procession was then formed on elephants, and under a salute from H. H.'s silver guns the party again moved on towards the palace.

H. H.'s troops paraded in full dress, and were drawn up in line for inspection along one side of the road. The procession of elephants passed slowly along the ranks, each regiment being closely scrutinized in its turn. The men appeared particularly well set up both in equipment and bearing. Each regiment received His Excellency with presented arms, colours drooped, and the National Anthem. On reaching the entrance to the Motee Bagh the party descended from their elephants and passed through the beautiful gardens up to the house, where a short time was spent looking over the rooms (which I must observe are splendidly furnished with great taste and not in the indiscriminate manner one often sees in native palaces) and the numberless articles of vertu, and after above was was made to see the grand spectacle of the evening—the fireworks—and truly on this occasion they were splendid. If the fireworks displayed in Bombay before H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh were not quite up to the mark, I can only say that on this evening Mr. Cuttriss fully made up for any former deficiency and treated us to a pyrotechnic display which could scarcely have been equalled or surpassed anywhere. The rockets and mortars sent off in rapid succession and bursting in brilliant colours over the heads of the enormous crowd assembled had an indescribably beautiful effect. The illuminations and revolving lights were in themselves perfect, and not a single miss-fire or *contretemps* occurred. One of the most beautiful of the illuminations was the "Star of India" with the rose and thistle behind it, the centre of the star (as indeed of most of the figures) consisting of a circle of the most beautiful emerald green, a colour which, I believe, has been brought to so high a state of perfection by a secret process known only to Mr. Cuttriss himself. The whole concluded with a grand full length transparency of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in her State Robes, surmounted by a triumphal arch one blaze of fire and brilliancy.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Cuttriss was called up to His Excellency, who complimented him in the most kind manner on the splendid display he had made. And the plaudits of the company showed that the approbation bestowed was well deserved. I congratulate Mr. Cuttriss most heartily on his complete success, and may add that I have seldom if ever seen a better display of fireworks.

This treat being over the party then adjourned to the Banqueting Hall and sat down to a dinner served up in the most profuse and magnificent style. Soon after dinner H. H. the Gaekwar came in and was provided with a seat at the table on the right hand of the Resident. H. E. the Governor in a few appropriate words then proposed the health of the Queen; after which H. H. the Gaekwar (through Colonel Barr as interpreter) called upon the company assembled to drink to the health of his distinguished guest, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

H. H. made a short but neat speech, thanking His Excellency for the honour he had done him in paying him a visit and assuring him of the pleasant recollections he would ever entertain of the occasion. H. E. in returning thanks expressed his obligations to the Gaekwar for the princely manner in which he had been received, and stated that he had enjoyed his visit greatly. H. E. then proposed the health of H. H. the Gaekwar, which was drunk with much cordiality by the whole of the company, and the party broke up after a most pleasant evening.

To-morrow there are to be elephant and rhinoceros fights, and in the evening H. E. takes his departure by special train to A[illegible] bad. I will send you a short account of this day's proceedings.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th Jan., [illegible] P.M.—Latest dates from [illegible] 7-30 P.M.; via United Kingdom via R[illegible] P.M. From Continent of Turkey, 10th J, 11th Jan., 11-44 A.M.; via Turkey, Europe via 6.35 P.M.; America via Russia, 10th Jan., 10th P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MR. FORSYTH'S EXPEDITION TO YARKUND.

MR. FORSYTH's report on his recent journey to Yarkund is published in the "Gazette of India" of the 7th instant. It is a very long document, for which we cannot find room, but the nature of its contents will be learned from a letter of the Government of India to the Punjab Government. On the 15th December last the Secretary to the latter Government wrote to the Foreign Secretary of the Government of India as follows:—

"It was stated in your telegram of the 2nd current that His Excellency the Viceroy hoped to receive by an early date the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's comments on the report of Mr. Forsyth's visit to the court of the Atalik Ghazi and on matters connected with that officer's journey to and from Yarkund.

"2. This report was received by His Honor on the 10th current; and as it appears that a copy has been submitted to His Excellency by Mr. Forsyth in person in Calcutta, it seems unnecessary for the Lieutenant Governor to offer any remarks on the details of this special deputation of a British official to Yarkund; he will therefore confine himself to stating his opinion that considering that Mr. Forsyth's visit "was not in any sense a mission and had no political objects," it speaks well for the influence of the British Government, and for the intelligence of the Atalik Ghazi, that the visitors were so well received and so courteously treated.

"3. His Excellency the Governor General having organized the deputation, the meritorious conduct of the officers concerned can be best left by His Honor to the consideration of His Lordship in Council, and the Lieutenant Governor desires me to conclude with the remark that missions with more pomp and greater exhibition of symbols of power have sometimes resulted in disappointment, while it admits of no question that the march to Yarkund, the stay there, and the return from Yarkund by so unpretentious a body of English and native officials is in itself a success creditable to them, alike as enterprising travellers and as public servants who have ably sustained the honor and reputation of the Government which sent them."

Appended is the letter of the Government of India:—

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, dated 6th January 1871.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to reply to your letter of 15th December, submitting the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on Mr. Forsyth's report of his expedition to Yarkund.

2. In December 1869 you reported by telegraph that an envoy from the Kushbegi had arrived at Leh on his way to British territory. His arrival at Lahore with letters to the Lieutenant Governor, the Viceroy, and Her Majesty the Queen was reported on 29th January. He was honorably received by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir D. Macleod, and after a short stay at Lahore, he arrived in Calcutta towards the end of March, and at an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, having produced letters from the Kushbegi giving him powers to discuss and arrange various matters with His Excellency, he stated that he had been instructed by his Government to request that a British officer should be sent back with him on a friendly visit to the Court of His Highness the Atalik Ghazi. In my letters marginally noted [dated 6th and 14th April], the Punjab Government were informed of the preliminary arrangements proposed with a view to comply with the wishes of the Atalik Ghazi and of the instructions issued to Mr. Forsyth, who was requested to submit through the Lieutenant Governor any additional points on which he might deem it desirable to procure further directions. In your Under Secretary's letter No. 134, dated 28th April, proposals regarding the organization and equipment of the expedition were submitted, and these proposals were all sanctioned in my letter No. 9 A. P., dated 4th May, with exception of a proposed increase to Mr. Forsyth's allowances.

3. Early in June information reached His Excellency in Council from various quarters that disturbances, the exact nature of which was unknown, had broken out in the territories of the Atalik Ghazi. His Excellency in Council, therefore, deemed it necessary, as you were informed, in my letter No. 936 P., dated 7th June, that Mr. Forsyth should make every exertion to find out the exact position of affairs in Yarkund, and that he should receive additional instructions as follows: "First, that, unless he is satisfied that a general state of peace similar to that which is said to have prevailed in Yarkund up to the date of his departure still exists, he is to abandon at once his intended journey; and secondly, that he should in that case make preparations for his immediate return to India."

4. Mr. Forsyth, it was added, is fully aware that his deputation to Yarkund would never have been undertaken by His Excellency in Council had he not been fully persuaded that a state of complete peace existed throughout the territories ruled by the Atalik Ghazi.

5. In his original instructions Mr. Forsyth had been told that he was to go to Yarkund merely on a friendly visit to the Atalik Ghazi, and for the sole purpose of opening up and giving impulse to the trade with that country. He was therefore to be careful to abstain from taking any part in the political questions that might be agitated or disputes that might arise further than conveying to the Atalik Ghazi the general advice already given to the Viceroy; viz., that the Atalik Ghazi would best consult the interests of his kingdom by a watchful, just, and vigorous government, by strengthening the defences of his frontier, and, above all, by abstaining from interference in the political affairs of other States, or from mixing in the quarrels of chiefs or tribes which did not directly concern his own interests. Mr. Forsyth was, however, to endeavour to obtain the fullest and most reliable information possible regarding the prospects of trade, the Indian staples that are most in demand, the nature and resources of Yarkund and neighbouring countries, their past and present history, and generally information of any kind which he considered of interest.

6. The instructions of 7th June reached Mr. Forsyth at Srinuggur in Cashmere, and on the 14th June he commenced his march towards Leh. The narrative of the expedition is contained in the interesting and valuable report now received, which will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

7. His Excellency in Council fully approves of Mr. Forsyth's proceedings. The steps which he took both at Srinuggur and at Leh to ascertain the real state of affairs in Yarkund are entirely in accordance with the spirit of his instructions. The difficulties in the way of obtaining reliable information were in reality insurmountable. Nothing was known either at Srinuggur or Leh of the existence of disturbances in Yarkund. It was not indeed likely that anything definite could be known at Leh, as it appears that the Atalik Ghazi left his capital in March, and the only traveller who had reached Leh was Moolla Baki, who left Yarkund about the same time. Dr. Cayley, who had gone to Leh from the Punjab by Kulu and Lahoul, had heard no unfavourable rumours. The two messengers who had been sent on to Shadoolla met Mr. Forsyth in the Lokzang valley with the report that all was quiet. It was not until he reached Balakchi close to Shadoolla that Mr. Forsyth first heard that the Atalik Ghazi had left his capital many months before and had gone on a warlike expedition to Oorumtsi, about 700 miles distant from Yarkund.

8. Considering the difficulties in which Mr. Forsyth was placed by the failure of the local Cashmere authorities to furnish sufficient supplies and carriage for the desert journey which now lay between him and British territory, the urgency of the Yarkund authorities that he should advance and the assurances given him that the Atalik Ghazi had returned to Kashgar from the war, His Excellency in Council considers that Mr. Forsyth exercised a wise discretion in going to Yarkund. His proceedings while there, and his determination to return in obedience to his instructions, have the full approval of His Excellency in Council. Due allowance must be made for the great difficulties in which the Dadkhwah of Yarkund was placed by the absence of his sovereign and for the great responsibility which he took upon himself in permitting the return of the expedition without effecting the interview with the Atalik Ghazi for which it had been sent. To the delicacy and difficulty of the Dadkhwah's position are chiefly to be ascribed the obstacles which were at first thrown in the way of the departure of Mr. Forsyth and his party. His Excellency in Council is not surprised at the efforts made by the Governor of Yarkund to induce the party to remain, but there is nothing to indicate that the expedition was unwelcome or that its object was misunderstood.

9. His Excellency in Council regrets that, owing to the necessary and protracted absence of the Atalik Ghazi on a distant frontier, the expedition had to return without effecting the main purpose for which it was sent. But he has no reason to be dissatisfied with the measure of success which attended Mr. Forsyth's journey, and he desires that the cordial thanks of Government may be communicated to that officer and to those whose services he has brought to notice in his report for their courage and perseverance under difficulties of no ordinary kind and for the good judgment displayed under trying circumstances.

10. His Excellency in Council has learnt with satisfaction from your letter No. 385-1293, dated 19th November 1870, that the Maharaja of Cashmere has severely punished the Wuzeer of Ladakh to whose culpable negligence the misfortunes which overtook the party in the desert journey are attributable, and has sentenced him to fine, to a year's imprisonment, and to expulsion from Cashmere territories.

BOMBAY.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—Several Government offices will be closed to-day on account of the Makur Sunkranti holiday.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per buglow Sufe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 12th inst. (to-day) at 9 A.M.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, per steamer China, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (12th) at 10 A.M.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL AT NOWSAREE.—Two Parsee Graduates of the Bombay University have opened an English school at Nowsaree from the 1st inst.

MR. O'LEARY, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, who went to England in October last on three months' privilege leave, is expected here by next mail.

PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE AT WOODWARA.—During the Christmas holidays a large number of Parsees, both from Bombay and Guzerat, visited their fire-temple at Woodwara.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT PAHLUNPORE.—A correspondent of a native contemporary states that on the 2nd inst. a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Pahlunpore, lasting for a few seconds.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Ismael Hajee Shurfoodeen, a ghorawalla. On Tuesday deceased was found very ill in his stable and had vomited. He was removed to the hospital, where he stated, in the presence of a medical man, that he had taken arsenic of his own accord. He died the same evening. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

THE COURT FEES ACT.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 35, the Governor General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule 2, No. 6.—*Gazette of India*, Jan. 7.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade at 5-15 P.M. this evening:—

March	Navara	Sauerthal.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Selection (Op)	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Valse	Stella Colas	Maanen.
Cavatina	Nellie Gallie	Pacini.
Quadrille	Museu	Strauss.
Galop	Il Corricolo	De Grau.

ADDRESS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The Catholic soldiers of Poona received their Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday the 8th inst., at 7½ A.M. His Lordship on alighting from his carriage and arriving at the platform before the church was presented, by Capt. Murray, Paymaster Gen. Depôt, with an address on behalf of the Catholic soldiers.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 11.

SUB-REGISTRAR OF ASSURANCES.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rule:—The remuneration, whether by fees or by salary, which is given to a public officer for performing, in addition to the duties of his own office, those of Sub-Registrar of Assurances comes within the class "local allowances" and should not be taken account of in computation of pension. This rule applies equally to other similar cases of additional remuneration given for special duties, where the remuneration is such that it is always given in full to the person who actually performs the duties and no part of it is drawn by an absentee.—*Gazette of India*, Jan. 7.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE tenth annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and was attended by a large assemblage. The arrangements for the Convocation were much the same as in former years. At the southern end of the hall, a platform, about a foot above the floor, had been laid down, on which the Chancellor's chair, and the seats for the Deans and Fellows of the University, were placed—the Chancellor's chair being just in front of the statue of Lord Elphinstone, and the other chairs being ranged on each side, forming a semi-circle facing the audience. In the central part of the hall, sofas and chairs were placed for visitors, and the hall was neatly decorated for the occasion. Visitors entered the hall by the steps at the front of the hall and under the north porch. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, being absent from Bombay, the Convocation was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor. The Senate had assembled in the Durbar Room at four o'clock, and about five o'clock, when the visitors had all, or nearly all, arrived, a flourish of trumpets announced that the procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University were about to enter the hall. The assemblage rose to receive the procession, which then issued from the ante-room of the Durbar Room, marched down the east side of the hall, and up the passage in the middle of the hall, between the visitors' seats to the raised platform. The following was the order of the procession:—

I.—FELLOWS.
(In pairs.)

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(In pairs.)
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
Board of Accounts.
Registrar.
Syndics.
(In pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law, and Arts.
Deans.
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law, and Arts.
The Vice-Chancellor.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who took part in the procession:—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs.

DEANS.—The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker; R. G. Oxenham, M.A.; A. Wright; and Colonel M. R. Kennedy, R.E.

SYNDICS.—The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.; H. M. Birdwood, M.A.; C. E. Fox, M.A.; W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.; J. B. Lyon, Esq.; and J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.—W. Louden, Esq., and the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

REGISTRAR.—James Taylor, Esq.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Hon. L. H. Bayley; the Hon. F. Lloyd; the Hon. Maxwell Melvill; the Hon. J. P. Green, LL.B.; and the Hon. C. G. Kemball.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; and the Hon. G. W. Stewart.

FELLOWS.—Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik; F. J. Candy, M.A.; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee; Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, Esq.; Mahadeu Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.; H. S. Bellairs, M.A.; Khorshedjee Rostomjee Cama, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.; Vasoodev Pandurang, Esq.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Phirozeshah Merwanjee Metha, M.A.; Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell; Captain E. W. West; Narayen Wassoodewjee, Esq.; Colonel A. Davidson; Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.; Chirajlal Mathuradass, Esq.; W. Gray, M.B.; Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.; Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.; Narayen Daji, G.G.M.C.; the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.; Shantaram Narayen, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.; Bhikaji Amrit Choba, G.G.M.C.; John Connon, M.A.; W. S. Eccles, Esq.; Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.; the Rev. C. T. Wilson; the Rev. L. Bodoano; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.; Harichandra Sadashivjee, Asso. Inst. C.E.; D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.; E. T. Leith, LL.M.; Nagindas Tulsedas Marphatia, LL.B.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson; Rahimtula L. Muhammed Sayani, M.A., LL.B.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.; D. Young, M.D.; Serjeant E. Atkinson, B.A.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; Eduljee Nassarwanjee, G.G.M.C.; Sydney Smith, M.D., and Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, who held the Mace.

The audience remained standing till the Vice-Chancellor had taken his seat, and when the Fellows were all seated, the passing of the graces was proceeded with. The graces were supplicated on behalf of the candidates for the degree of L.C.E., by Colonel M. R. Kennedy, R.E., Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering; for those for the degree of L.M., by Inspector General A. Wright, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; for those for the degree of B.A., by R. G. Oxenham, M.A., acting for R. M. Chatfield, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who was absent; and for those for the degree of LL.B., by the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, Dean of the Faculty of Law. The respective Deans, in supplicating the graces, in each case said—"Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of   of   College, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his admission to the degree of   ." The Chancellor thereupon asked the Senate—"Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" and the Senate having given its assent, the Chancellor said—"This grace is passed." When the certificates of the degrees were presented to the successful candidate, the candidates were presented one by one to the Chancellor by the Dean of his Faculty, who said—"I present to you   , who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of   , to which I pray he may be admitted." In handing the certificate to the student, the Chancellor addressed him in an impressive manner in these words—"By the authority conferred upon me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of   , and I charge you that ever hereafter in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same."

The graces having been passed, the Vice-Chancellor presented the University prizes to the successful competitors. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for 1869, was presented to Balvant Bhikaji Vakharkar, B.A., of Deccan College, for his essay on the subject selected for 1869, viz., "The connection between the physical geography of India and the history of the country;" and that for 1870 to Dorabjee Eduljee Gimi, B.A., of Elphinstone College, for his essay on the subject of "The social and economic effects of the introduction of railways into India;" and the Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 200, to Jehanghiershah Erachshah Kohiyar, of Elphinstone College.

The Registrar (Mr. James Taylor) then declared the following degrees that day conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Second Class.

Abraham Samuel Nagavkar	Poona Civil Eng. College.
Ramchandra Govind Oka	Poona Civil Eng. College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	Grant Medical College.
Saruplal Balakram Shribastam	Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Balvant Gopal Bhate	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Edward Hamilton Aitken	Deccan College.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale	Elphinstone College.
Chintaman Narayan Bhat	Deccan College.
Gopal Anant Bhat	Deccan College.
Vinayak Ramchandra Bhatvadekar	Deccan College.
Bamanji Phirozshah Contractor	Deccan College.
Gopal Venkaji Kabe	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Shivram Kolatkar	Deccan College.
Ishvarrai Lakshmanrai Majamundar	Elphinstone College.
Janardan Balaji Modak	Deccan College.
Kashinath Balvant Pendse	Elphinstone College.
Govind Krishna Ranade	Elphinstone College.
Ibrahim Muhammad Sayani	Elphinstone College.
Raghunath Balkrishna Kalvalkar	Deccan College.
Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadiya	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

First Division.

Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.	Govt. Law School.
Sadashiv Vishvanath Dhurandhar, B.A.	Govt. Law School.

Second Division.

Gajanan Krishna Bhatvadekar, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Chandulal Mathuradas Davlatjada, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Ardesir Framji Ghasvala, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar, M.A.	Govt. Law School.
Manikji Nasarvanji Nanavati, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A.	Govt. Law School.
Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A.	Govt. Law School.
Manikshah Jehangiershah Taleyarkhan, B.A.	Govt. Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Hormasji Jehangierji Bhabha	Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following report:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 11th January 1870. The report states the principal results of the University examinations, the number of meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, the endowments to the University, and the more important changes and academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At this examination, held in November last, 877 candidates were examined, of whom 142 passed the examination. The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools:—22 by Elphinstone High School; 13 by Ratnagiri High School; 11 by Poona High School; 11 by St. Mary's Institution, Bombay; 9 by Surat High School; 8 by Belgaum Sirdars' High School; 8 by Bombay Proprietory School; 6 by Ahmedabad High School; 5 by Dhoolia High School; 5 by Kattywar High School; 5 by Baba Gokhale's School, Poona; 4 by General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 3 by Ahmednuggur High School; 3 by Deshmukh's English School, Poona; 2 by Kolhapore High School; 2 by Poona Free Church Mission Institution; 2 by Normal School, Nagpore; 2 by H. H. the Maharaj Holkar's Madressa, Indore; 2 by Sir J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay; 2 by Ahmedabad English Mission School; 2 by Robert Money Institution, Bombay; 1 by Poona Civil Engineering College; 1 by Hydrabad High School; 1 by Bombay Scottish Orphanage; 1 by Bombay Scottish High School; 1 by Kurrachee High School; 1 by Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madressa; 1 by Mahagavkar's English School, Poona; 1 by Kurrachee Mission School; 1 by Nagpore Free Church Mission Institution; 1 by Kurrachee European and Indo-European School; 1 by Hydrabad Mission School; and the remaining 4 had been under private tuition. Of these, 31 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 12 in Latin, 2 in Portuguese, 45 in Marathi, 40 in Gujarathi, 6 in Canarese, 2 in Hindustani, 2 in Persian, and 2 in Sindhi. 104 candidates were Hindus, 21 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 4 Europeans, 7 Indo-Europeans, 1 a Sindhi, and 2 Muhammadans.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—There were 132 candidates, of whom 44 passed the examination. Of these, 26 were from Elphinstone College, 14 from Deccan College, 2 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 2 from St. Xavier's College, Bombay; 30 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, and 2 Indo-Europeans. Of the 44 candidates, 26 selected Sanskrit as their second language, and 18 Latin. In special subjects of the examination, 27 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 13 in Analytical Geometry, and 4 in Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.—Sixty candidates were examined, of whom 13 passed, all in the second class; 9 being Hindus, 2 Parsis, 1 a European, and 1 a Muhammadan. Of the candidates, 6 were from Elphinstone College and 7 from Deccan College; 5 selected Latin as their second language, 6 Sanskrit, and 2 Marathi. Of selected subjects, 12 passed in Political Economy, 9 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 8 in Analytical Geometry, 6 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 2 in History, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN LANGUAGES.—There were three candidates, of whom two passed the examination in the second class; one was a Hindu and one a Parsi. They both came from Elphinstone College. One selected Sanskrit, and the other Latin, as his second language.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—There was only one candidate, and he failed to pass the examination.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.—There were 13 candidates from the Government Law School, all of whom passed the examination; 3 were placed in the first division and 10 in the second division; 8 were Hindus and 5 Parsis.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR L.M.—There were 12 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 4 passed the examination; 2 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. They were all placed in the second division.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.—There were 4 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 3 passed the examination; 2 in the first class and 1 in the second class; they were all Hindus.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.—There were 14 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 8 passed the examination; 7 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi. They were all placed in the second division.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.—There were 7 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 2 passed the examination in the second division; one was a Hindu and one a Jew.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL FOR 1870.—Five competitive essays were sent in on the subject of "The Social and Economic effects of the introduction of railways into India," and the medal was awarded to Dorabji Edalji Gimi, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

FOR THE BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION OF MARCH 1870.—There were four competitors. The scholarship was awarded to Yeshvant Vasudev Athale, of Elphinstone College. At the examination for the same scholarship held in November last, under the new regulations, there were two competitors, when the scholarship was a second time awarded to Yeshvant Vasudev Athale, of Elphinstone College.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.—The subject announced by the Syndicate for the prize of 1870 was "Vasco DeGama." Twenty competitive poems were sent in, and the prize has been awarded to Jehangiershah Erachshah Kohiyar, of Elphinstone College.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.—The two scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per month, and tenable for three years, were respectively awarded, under the new regulations, to Hari Vaman Limaye and Vaman Daji Oka, both of Ratnagiri High School.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP was awarded to James Bryan, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the matriculation examination.

THE ELLIS PRIZE, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Dinshah Pestanji Kanga, of the Bombay Proprietory School, for having passed the matriculation examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Gujarathi language.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.—His Excellency Sir Seymour FitzGerald, Chancellor of the University, has founded a prize of a gold medal to be called "The Chancellor's Medal," to be awarded annually in connection with the examination for the degree of Master of Arts. The medal for 1870 was assigned by the Syndicate to the Honours Examination in Languages at the last M.A. examination, but it was not awarded, as neither of the two successful candidates passed in the first class.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.—This prize also remains unawarded, as of the candidates who passed the L.C.E. examination, no one was specially recommended by the examiners in engineering and engineering drawing, a condition specially attached to the endowment.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP (hereafter referred to).—The first scholarship under this endowment was awarded to Ibrahim Muhammed Sayani, of Elphinstone College, for his having passed the B.A. examination with the highest marks in English.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, the aggregate number of meetings of the University has been 47; of which 7 have been meetings of the Senate, 17 of the Syndicate, 5 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of Law, 2 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 3 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

REGULATIONS.

During the period under review regulations for the James Berkley Gold Medal, the Ellis Scholarship, the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship, the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal, and revised regulations for awarding the Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship and the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships were made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. Certain changes of importance have also been made in the Arts and Law regulations; and the Persian language has been added to the list of classical languages recognised at the F.A., B.A., and M.A. examinations.

ENDOWMENTS.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.—The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund, offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, the sum of Rs. 23,500 in Government 5 per cent. promissory notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—(1.) That the lectureship be called "The Wilson Philological Lectureship," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of lectures should be delivered by a competent European or native scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages, and the literature in which they are embodied:—1. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it. 2. Hebrew and the other Shemitic languages. 3. Latin and Greek. 4. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources. (2.) That the interest of the fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his life-time, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due. At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment with the foregoing conditions was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.—The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated the 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English language and literature at the B.A. examination. At a meeting of the Senate held on the 10th June 1870, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this endowment in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

At a special meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th February 1870, the following resolution was submitted and carried by acclamation:—"In view of the departure from India of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., the Senate recognizes its obligations to him, not only for his important services to this University since its establishment in 1857, but also for the zeal and devotion with which, for 25 years previously, he promoted education among all classes of the native community of this presidency,—thereby paving the way for the true work of an university. It gratefully acknowledges his labours as an examiner in the Sanskrit, Persian, and vernacular languages; his valuable aid in the framing and revision of the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the University, and the arrangement of its prescribed studies; his devoted and unremitting attention to the business of the University as Fellow, Syndic, and Dean in Arts; and his personal courtesy and tact while presiding over its affairs in the capacity of Vice-Chancellor."

THE LATE MR. J. P. HUGHLINGS.

At a special meeting of the Senate, held on the 30th September 1870, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The University desires to place on record its sense of the loss it has sustained by the premature death of Professor J. P. Hughlings, an accomplished and exact scholar, and a devoted worker in the cause of the higher education in this presidency for the last thirteen years. Mr. Hughlings, by the valuable services he rendered to the University as Fellow, Examiner, Syndic, and Registrar, earned the respect and esteem of every member of the Senate."

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The Syndicate in conclusion have to report that the new buildings for the University hall and library are making rapid progress under the care of Colonel Fuller, R.E., on the site which the Senate accepted from Government in lieu of the one first chosen, and that when finished they will, with the neighbouring public buildings, form a handsome addition to the architectural beauties of Bombay.

At the conclusion of the above report,

The Vice-Chancellor rose and said—Gentlemen of the Senate, it is, I am sure, a subject of sincere regret that the pressure of important business in the northern part of this presidency has detained His Excellency the Chancellor, and prevented him from presiding over the present Convocation. It is an absence we the more regret, as the interest he takes in the education of the people over whom he rules has been manifested on so many occasions, while his thoughtful care for this University is shown in the foundation of that which it is hoped will be its highest prize, the Chancellor's Medal—(applause)—a distinction which was offered for the first time at the examinations just over, but which I regret the examiners did not feel themselves justified in awarding. The present is the tenth Convocation for conferring degrees, and I think I may be allowed, therefore, in a brief manner to review the past, and consider some of its results as guides to us for the future. In 1862 the first degrees were conferred; they consisted of four B.A.'s and four L.M.'s. These were the first eight names on the roll of graduates. Since then the numbers have increased yearly. Our first M.A.'s were conferred in 1865. Our first LL.B.'s in 1866, and L.C.E.'s in 1869. Our rolls show after the degrees conferred to-day: M.A., 28; B.A., 116; LL.B., 29; L.M., 25; L.C.E., 6; while 1,227 students in all have matriculated. In reviewing the returns for the past twelve years it appears that 4,567 students have presented themselves for the matriculation examination, of whom 1,227 only have been successful. This small proportion of passed candidates has often been the subject of comment, and blame has been sought to be attached to the examiners for want of system or for over-strictness. Last year out of 839 candidates, 142 passed, and in the present year out of 877, 142 only were successful. Now the main cause of the failure of the 735 in the last examination was their being unable to qualify in English. I believe those who failed in other subjects, and yet qualified in English, were very few indeed. You will, gentlemen of the Senate, I feel sure, agree with me that examiners more able, more conscientious, more anxious to do their duty, both by the students as well as the University, could not have been chosen, than those who examined this year;—(hear, hear)—and yet, without tightening the bands of the standard too closely but after giving every chance to the candidates, the result as to numbers appears even worse than in the previous year, and has, I am aware, again formed the subject of comment. But the almost constant proportion of passed to unpassed which each year's returns from 1859 show, to my mind, point but to one cause—not the over-strictness of the examiners or a too high standard, but the simple fact that the students come up before they are properly prepared. They have not profited by the advice of Sir Bartle Frere, when Chancellor, not to attempt to grasp their academical honours by hurrying through their studies for the examination. (Hear, hear.) This subject has led me to inquire into the results of the matriculation at the other Indian universities, and I find from the last "statistical abstract relating to British India" laid before Parliament and made up to March 1869, that in Calcutta the percentage of passed men, calculated for the first ten years, is one-half or 50 per cent. In Madras it is greater than in Calcutta, being about 60 per cent., while in Bombay for the same period it is only rather over one-third, or say 34 per cent. These statistics have also enabled me to draw your attention to another very interesting circumstance;—that is a comparison of the numbers who in the first ten years presented themselves for matriculation, compared with the male population included in the territorial ranges of the Universities. The figures from the same return show the following results:—

	Males.	Candidates for Matriculation.	
Calcutta, including Bengal, N. W. P., Oude, Punjaub, Central Provinces, and British Burmah	60,000,000	13,185	1 in 4,550
Madras	15,000,000	2,993	1 in 5,000
Bombay, including Sind	7,000,000	2,679	1 in 2,600

(Applause.) Now, bearing in mind that under the sister universities the matriculation examination is conducted at 33 places by Calcutta and at 18 by Madras, while we conduct it solely in Bombay, to which place candidates come from Sind and Guzerat in the North, the Berars on the N.E., and the confines of Madras on the South, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the greater desire for a university education which the natives under our own Presidency evince to those residing in either of the others. (Applause.) The following is a comparative statement of the degrees conferred by the three Universities, including the Convocations of 1870:—

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
M.A.	23	0	23
B.A.	580	164	78
LL.B.	294	62	16
B.C.E.	5	6	0
L.C.E.	35	0	4
M.D.	4	1	0
B.M.	15	2	0
L.M.	126	1	22
	1,072	236	143

Here Bombay shows as to numbers at a disadvantage, but it must be borne in mind that we have, from the first, fixed and demanded a higher standard for most of our degrees than did Calcutta or Madras—in fact, they have within the last few years been raising their standards and are still considering the subject, so that any comparison drawn from the proportion of graduates to under-graduates would only be liable to mislead. The results of these few comparisons I have drawn between the three Universities will, I think, satisfy you, gentlemen of the Senate, that Bombay has not failed in her duty, that although the number of her graduates is small, yet that having from the first fixed high standards for her examinations she has ensured that those who hold her degrees have merited their honours by the soundness and extent of their learning. (Hear, hear.) On the report just read by the Registrar, I have but few observations to make. The most notable fact is that to-day the first European British-born subject has been enrolled among the graduates of the University, the son of one who long laboured in the cause of education in Bombay, who was a fellow of this University and a frequent examiner of its students, and whose sudden removal from the scene of his labours was a matter of deep regret. I next notice the submission for competition of two new prizes besides the Chancellor's medal, viz., the James Berkley gold medal, unfortunately not awarded, and the Ellis scholarship for the best proficient in English in the B.A. examination, which has been won by a Mahomedan gentleman of the Kojah sect—one of two brothers who, having broken through the strong sectarian prejudices of their race, have competed in the ranks of the educated youth of the Presidency, and have both succeeded in their object. Some important changes have been made in the regulations. The Senate, approving of the measures proposed by the Syndicate, have done away with special examinations for the various scholarships and prizes, and have attached them to the general examinations—a course which without lowering the standard required for their acquisition is from convenience and economy much to be desired;—all graduates in laws have also been now permitted to compete for honours, and thus a greater impetus has been given for the study of the higher branches of legal science. These, gentlemen, seem to me to be the only observations the report calls for. Since I have come to this convocation a letter has been placed in my hands with a request that I should notice it to you at this assembly. I have great pleasure in doing so, though it is an irregularity for which I have two precedents. I will, with your permission, state the purport of this letter, which is, that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 5 per cent. notes has been tendered to the University for acceptance,—the interest, Rs. 300 a year, to be devoted to a scholarship of Rs. 25 a month to be called the "Arnould Scholarship" in memory of Sir Joseph Arnould who so long and ably presided as one of the judges of the late Supreme and present High Court—(applause)—the said scholarship to be held by the graduate who successfully passes the L.M. examination with the highest number of marks for a paper on Hindoo and Mahomedan Law. This is another instance of the yearly increase of the endowments of this University. (applause.) And now, gentlemen, let us in conclusion see what answer the experience of the past ten years enables us to make to the questions suggested by your late Chancellor in his first address. Has the University answered the great end for which it was founded, viz., "the encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within this presidency in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education?"—have those who have won its laurels proved themselves true children of their *alma mater?*—has the University established its reputation by providing men fit to be teachers of its students?—has it proved, as Sir Bartle Frere hoped it would prove, that oriental intellect is not worn out, that while it possesses great capacity to receive and retain knowledge it also has the power to analyse and combine, that it can now produce the same results of a high order of intellect as those of which the ancient literature of the country gives such abundance evidence?—above all, has it produced men who, while rising high in the ranks of scholastic ability and scientific learning, have shown themselves valuable citizens of the world? I trust the results of our past experience enable us to answer much of this in the affirmative. Already have three of the professorial chairs been filled from its graduates, besides many of those important posts, the headships of the high schools—papers on abstruse questions have been produced—the ranks of the bar and the medical service of the State have been recruited from its alumni. (Applause.) These are indeed subjects for sincere congratulations. But doubts have been breathed as to whether the University will turn out as valuable citizens of the world as did Professors Bell and Henderson, Harkness and Green, in the days of the old Elphinstone Institution;—it has been hinted that our best men will prove to be but pedants—that, however full of classical and mathematical learning they may be, they are not so well fitted for mixing with the world, for taking their part in the government of the country, or in forming for their country a healthy and just public opinion, as were those who preceded them in their educational career. I mention these doubts as existing, and therefore as being worthy of a careful investigation by teachers, by graduates, and by students. At home most of our best men in all the professions in Parliament and in the State are drawn from our Universities; and while we have had our pedants, men from whose vast yet silent labours those training in the great schools at home have derived most important help, yet the leading men in England as a rule have been trained for their future distinguished careers by the Universities. Let it be so with us—let it not be said that the University here is unable to produce public men as well as its sisters in Great Britain and Ireland. (Applause.) It has succeeded in raising the moral tone of our youth, as all who have been engaged in carrying on the government of this presidency will heartily acknowledge. Let us add to this—let us endeavour more prominently to induce in our students habits of active thought and independence of opinion which, if combined with personal modesty, will lead to success in the world,—success, not only for the individual, but success for the country at large. (Much applause.)

The convocation was then dissolved.

POLICE CASES.

DISTURBANCE IN A COURT.—Kaya Curumsee was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with creating a disturbance in the Girgaum Police Court, and was fined three rupees.

GAMBLING.—Antone Bowtis, a Goanese, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare, and was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP BRENKBURN PRIORY, 431 tons, Captain W. Jack, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. CHINA, Captain G. C. Babot, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 139 chests Malwa opium, 1,629 bales cotton, and 19½ cwts. of elephant teeth.

THE SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1,271 tons, Captain G. Shaw, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

NOTES FROM NASSICK.

"The world it goes round upon wheels."
(Old Ditty.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to record two facts, which somewhat startle one when we think that we are living in the latter part of the nineteenth century near the metropolis (or at least the *cottonopolis*) of India.

Imprimis.

Nassick is, by rail, ninety-five miles from Tanna. The G. I. P. Railway takes four days to deliver at Nassick goods dispatched from Tanna, not indeed four whole days, but two whole days, and parts of two others, say *sixty* hours. This gives a speed of rather more than one and a half (1½) miles per hour!

Item.

Your invaluable paper, say of Thursday, is not delivered at Nassick until Friday morning, albeit that Bombay is the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, and that Nassick Road Station is only some five miles from Nassick!

These are curious facts, perhaps worth looking into by somebody.—Yours, &c., R. M. TIMS.
7th January.

A WARNING TO GAMBLERS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mahaddoo Moorar, alias Mahadia, and twelve others were charged with being found in a common gaming house on the 28th December, and gaming therein with dice and money. Mr. Cleveland appeared to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch, Dr. Dallas, and Mr. Skipsey, defended the prisoners. On the night of the 28th ultimo Mr. Inspector Price and a number of police officers concealed themselves in a house in the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and about 11 o'clock a Parsee liquorshop-keeper went to Mr. Price and reported that the defendants, with several others, were gambling in a house there, belonging to Hajee Ghackse. They were gambling at the time on the fourth storey of the house, and consequently Mr. Price went on the roof, and the other officers concealed themselves in the adjoining house. Mr. Price at first knocked with a hammer on an iron bar, when they all got up. Two of them attempted to escape by jumping on to a roof, and they were so seriously injured, that one of them died the same day. An inquest was held on the body, when we published at length the facts of the case.

For the defence it was urged that the men were taken up on the roofs of adjoining houses and not in the gaming house, and consequently the section of the Act did not apply to them. They were not found in the gaming house, and hence they were not liable to be punished.

The magistrate said that the evidence was quite clear, and that he must take serious notice of the case. The prisoners were all convicted, and two of them, who were quite old, were fined Rs. 100 each, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, while the rest were sent to jail for a month.

We understand that an application is to be made to the High Court on behalf of the accused in this matter to quash the magistrate's proceedings on some legal technicalities.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE strikingly novel character of the entertainment given on Tuesday evening at Grant Road Theatre, and the marked success of the performances from beginning to end, call for more than a mere passing record of the event. Mr. Spiller, whose name has been before the public for some days past, and whose fame has been pictured forth, murally and otherwise, in every variety of colour, all over Bombay, was of course the great attraction, and after witnessing his performances we are bound to admit that he is not without warrant in claiming the ambitious title which is associated with his name—that of the Champion Skater of the World. The wonderful skill and dexterity exhibited by Mr. Spiller, combined with the graceful ease and celerity of every movement, and, still more, the extraordinary velocity with which he travels over an expanse which we will suppose to be frozen, are accomplishments the display of which can only be thoroughly understood and appreciated by those who have actually witnessed them. During his performance Mr. Spiller sings "a song on the ice," and executes a series of quadrille and waltzing figures; indeed, he puts himself into every imaginable position—on his toes, on his heels—erect, with arms folded, and doubled up, like a Hindoo at ease, with his knees at his ears—every position, in fact, but on his back—to which he appears on the point of coming a hundred times, but "rights" himself in the most skilful and graceful manner—occasionally, we think, to the disappointment of the spectators, in whose minds he has established the conviction that he *must* and *should* come to grief. But he doesn't. Very great amusement is afforded by the appearance on the "rink" of a number of volunteers, who flounder about in the most deplorable and helpless manner, and in the midst of this very ludicrous scene Mr. Spiller glides in amongst the fallen ones, whose efforts to rise are irresistibly comic, and serve to show, by contrast, the skill of the Champion Skater.

The entertainments began with a laughable duologue, "The Snapping Turtles," one of the best and most successful things in Mr. and Mrs. Richardson's extensive repertoire; and during its performance Mr. Richardson (in his character of Mr. T. T. Timms) performs an operatic selection on the English concertina, which is deservedly applauded and redemanded, but he plays instead, with very great taste, "The Last Rose of Summer." And yet we are not at the end of the programme. Mr. Leslie Dickson—a vocalist who has achieved some success in Australia and Calcutta, we believe—sang two songs, accompanied (or bewildered, we should rather say) by the band. On the next occasion Professor Hume should be invited to the theatre, and be requested to put the entire orchestra under the "influence," so that vocalists who make any claims to public recognition may not have their object defeated and their temper ruffled by an insufficiently-trained and unskilful orchestra, which no doubt, after a few years' practice, will do better things. A pianoforte accompanyist would be a welcome change, we should think, to the singers.

The programme of Tuesday last is announced for repetition in its entirety to-night, and to those of our readers who wish for an evening of thorough enjoyment, we would cordially recommend a visit to Grant Road Theatre.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

CHARLES CARTER VS. MEHTA PRANJEEVANDASS, AGENT OF GOOLAM HOOSSEIN ABDOOL CADUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Chalk appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Shavaksha for the second defendant. The action was to recover Rs. 249-13-8, as balance due by defendants under an indent dated 22nd May 1869, which was sold by plaintiff in public auction on account of the defendants.

The first defendant was at Goa, and the judge had on a previous occasion ordered the summons to be served on him at that place. As the defendant could not be found there, he was sued on an amended summons through his mehta, Pranjeevandas, who had accepted the draft for the indent.

Mr. Shavaksha for the second defendant denied having ever signed the indent. He never became responsible for this indent.

The Judge to Mr. Chalk—How can you proceed in this case at all? The mehta is not responsible unless you prove that he was an authorised agent. The pleader repudiates the whole transaction.

Mr. Chalk—I will be able to show by evidence that the second defendant guaranteed the payment of this money on behalf of the first defendant, and that he was also a partner with him in this transaction.

The Judge—Have you any writing of the second defendant? The name of the first defendant must be struck out.

Mr. Chalk—I have no writing, but I can prove by legal evidence that the defendant became responsible for this money.

Mr. Shavaksha—The guarantee must be in writing.

The Judge to Mr. Chalk—You cannot succeed in your case unless you prove partnership.

Mr. Chalk called several witnesses to prove his case, but the evidence they gave was of so contradictory a nature, that the Judge had no alternative but to nonsuit the plaintiff, and certified the second defendant's costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

"AND the men of Gotham called their wisest together to decide how the apples were got inside the pudding." We are strongly reminded of the above by a military order which has been lately promulgated, directing *three Colonels* to inquire into, and report the upon condition of a—magic lantern! A fact—and in Allahabad too.—*Pioneer.*

DR. M. C. Furnell, Officiating Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital, will, we understand, relieve Dr. C. M. Duff, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor with medical charge of the Body Guard, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Miller, or until further orders. Dr. Duff will act for Dr. Tribe, who is going home, as Deputy Inspector General of the Nagpore Force.—*Madras Mail.*

CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. HARBORD & Co.

YESTERDAY Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, was engaged in hearing the charge of cheating brought by Mr. Wilkinson, of Harbord & Co., Bombay, against Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla.

Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defence.

The complaint in this case, which had been laid by Mr. George Henry Wilkinson, was to the effect that he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Harbord and Co., merchants. On or about the 18th April last, one Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla, a Parsee merchant of Bombay, consigned to that firm fifty-five bales of Compta cotton and also sixty bales Compta cotton, shipped by the Euxine, for sale at Liverpool on his account and risk. Mr. Wilkinson said he paid him an advance on the said bales, equivalent to £9 per bale, and the said vessel left Bombay shortly afterwards with the cotton on board, and to the best of his knowledge and belief the same were duly delivered in Liverpool. The said bales of cotton were represented to him by Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla as being Compta cotton, good quality, and worth Rs. 250 per candy, and weighing 3½ cwt. each bale; and on the strength of such representation he made the said advance of £9 per bale. He had since discovered that the 55 bales were worth and only cost Rs. 81 per bale, equal to about Rs. 189 per candy, and the sixty bales were worth and only cost Rs. 80 per bale, equal to about Rs. 186 per candy, and that each bale weighed 3 cwt. only. He further said that the said bales were purchased by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla at the prices aforesaid. He had since learnt by telegram from England that the said cotton was rubbish and was not likely to fetch more than three pence per pound. He therefore charged Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla with having misrepresented the quality, quantity, and value of the said bales of cotton, with intent to defraud and cheat him, he well knowing at the time that they were not such as he represented them to be.

Mr. Wilkinson, whose examination we reported at the previous hearing, was recalled and resworn to-day, and on the suggestion of Mr. Serjeant Atkinson was asked by the Court—"Have you undertaken not to prosecute defendant's muccadum, Damjee, if he, Damjee, will assist to make this prosecution successful?" To that question Mr. Wilkinson replied—"I have undertaken not to prosecute Damjee on this charge."

Runsord Hurridass was next called and examined by Mr. Farran, when he deposed—I am a broker. In the month of April last I was broker to Harbord, Wilkinson & Co. At that time I knew defendant. I then had conversation with him about a consignment going forward by the ship Euxine. I first had conversation with his muccadum, Damjee Meghjee. In consequence of that I saw defendant. I asked defendant if the consignment proposed by Damjee should go forward in his (defendant's) name. He said, "Very good; let it go in my name; the bales belong to me." He also added, "You know me as trading so long; no bad goods will be forwarded by me." This may have passed at his bungalow or at the office of the firm. Defendant said it would be inferior cotton of the Compta sort, called Indapooree, of a short staple that he was to forward,—that there were two batches, one of 55 bales, another of 60. I don't know which of those batches came on first. I saw defendant a second time when I said to him, "My employers are not satisfied when you don't show them the cotton." He said, "You might rest assured there will be no bad cotton in my consignment." Defendant said, "Why do you make so small an advance?" The advance was £9 a bale. I gave as a reason that the cotton was not worth more than £11. The advance was to be made by Harbord, Wilkinson and Co. I spoke of this to Shapoorjee, the head broker of the firm, and also to Mr. Wilkinson, to whom I recommended to accept defendant's consignment that had been shipped on board the Euxine, 55 or 60 bales, advancing £9 a bale, which was done. I recommended this in consequence of what the defendant had said to me. If I had been told by Nusserwanjee, the defendant, that the cotton was droppings I would not have recommended as I did. It was because I was told by defendant that the cotton was Indapore Compta cotton that I so recommended. This applies to two consignments, one of 55 bales and the other 60. No advance money passed through my hand. I know defendant's handwriting. This on this exhibit C is his signature. (Exhibit D referred to in Mr. Wilkinson's evidence was here put in.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I know English. I can't read English. I know the letters N. and I. are defendant's signature. I was present in his house and in the office when defendant signed. Defendant only was present when he signed. The whole matter was arranged between Damjee and me. I first saw the defendant when the bill was signed.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran—I don't recollect whether I saw defendant before.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee was the next witness, and in reply to Mr. Farran he deposed—I am a piece-goods merchant. In March and April last I acted as salesman to Harbord, Wilkinson & Co. I recollect of a shipment by defendant, through Harbord, Wilkinson & Co., of 55 bales by the Euxine and I acted as interpreter between last witness and Mr. Wilkinson with reference to that shipment. I interpreted truly. I saw defendant at the time of signing shipping documents. He signed them at my table in Harbord, Wilkinson & Co.'s office. (Exhibit C was here shown to witness.) Defendant signed that. I saw him sign. The defendant's called advance was paid to one Damjee, muccadum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—When defendant signed exhibit C that was the first time I had seen him about this business. The whole matter had been arranged between the last witness, Runsord, and Damjee. I have known defendant for many years. He is about sixty years of age. He was formerly partner of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. I have always known him to be a man of great respectability.

Damjee Meghjee was then called and examined by Mr. Farran. He deposed—I am a muccadum. I know defendant. I have acted as muccadum for him for three years. I saw defendant at his house five or six days before the arrival of the Duke of Edinbugh here last year. He said he wanted to buy cotton, inferior cotton. I said I would buy for him. I got a sample from our Heerjee Veerdore. It was droppings. I gave it to defendant soon after I obtained it. He looked at the sample and said he would give me an answer the following day. I went on the second day when I saw defendant, and when I told him the price (Rs. 100 a candy). He said—"I don't want so valuable cotton: I want to buy at a lower price." I got him another sample of the same sort of cotton at the same price, when he proposed to buy at Rs. 160 a candy. I purchased for defendant of the said Heerjee Veerdore about 80 or 90 candies at Rs. 160 a candy. He told me to have the cotton made up in bales weighing 3½ cwt. a bale, to put marks on them; on one set R. N. and on another B. N. B. N. was to be put on 55 bales which defendant told me to have put on board the Euxine. When I bought the cotton it was on my own name. This was by direction of defendant. I know defendant saw Heerjee Veerdore at his, defendant's, own house, and at that interview the price was settled. I know an advance was taken on these bales from the firm of Harbord, Wilkinson and Co. (Exhibits A. and F. were here shown to witness.) I received the money for these receipts from Harbord, Wilkinson and Co. and handed it over to defendant, partly in cash and partly by cheques—exhibits B. and E. (Exhibits A. and F. were next shown to witness.) I signed these. When I got the mate's receipts I gave them to defendant to satisfy him. I negociated with Harbord, Wilkinson & Co. through the witness Runsord for an advance on this cotton. He wanted £10 or £11 a bale which I asked. Runsord said to me I could not get that: I could only get £9 a bale. I did not tell Runsord what sort of cotton it was. I did not tell him it was droppings. He did not ask me about the quality. Defendant gave me money to pay Heerjee Veerdore for the cotton, Rs. 160 a candy.

At this stage the examination was stopped in consequence of the prosecution being unable to produce a document upon which much reliance appeared to be placed on both sides.

Mr. Farran intimated that he had only one other witness to call for the prosecution, the man Heerjee Veerdore mentioned in the foregoing depositions, and he was to prove the sale of the cotton to the defendant at Rs 160 a candy.

The Magistrate said that, supposing everything proved that the prosecution alleged, he would take upon himself the responsibility of dismissing the case. If merchants and bankers chose to make advances in a blind way, which appeared to have been done in this case, they must take the consequences upon themselves. There might be a civil remedy in this case, but his Worship was of opinion that no jury could be got to convict on the criminal side of the High Court.

Thereupon the case was formally dismissed.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A gentleman visiting a school had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word "inheritance" occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated one of the youngsters as follows:—"What is an inheritance?"—"Patrimony." "What is patrimony?"—"Something left by a father." "What would you call it left by a mother?"—"Matrimony."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. De Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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on 27 June, 2017

EXPERIMENTS WITH SNAKES.

THAT a snake cannot kill a snake has been proved by Dr. Fayrer a popular error. The following was the experiment:—A young and very lively spectacled cobra, 14 inches long, was bitten in the muscular part of its body by a krait, 48 inches long, at 12-50. The following is the resultant bulletin hour by hour, or rather minute by minute—"The krait is the one that came from Delhi, and it has not bitten for some days. At 1 P.M. the cobra was very sluggish; at 1-8, so sluggish that it moves with difficulty, and can be easily handled: it makes no effort at resistance, 1-20.—Apparently dying, movements scarcely perceptible. 1-22—Dead."

Dr. Fayrer has, we see, now extended his researches to the salt-water snakes of India—with the usual discovery of deadly poison. These snakes in general appearance closely resemble their congeners of the land, except in the size of their heads, which are very small, and the flattened extremity of their tails. With this flat on the end the reptiles are enabled to swim with great speed, their food being fishes and other aquatic animals, which they swim after and catch. There are, we are told, plenty of these venomous agilities in the Bay of Bengal, and the question naturally arises, "Are they found in any numbers at Barwar?" When that locality was criticised as the future Brighton of Calcutta, we were told that there was "capital seabathing and no sharks." If, however, there are to be deadly water-snakes swimming after one, we might as well have sharks at once.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 6.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

WE find the following letter in the *Gazette of India*:—

From T. C. Hope, Esq., Collector and President, Local Fund Committee, Surat; to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated 11th October 1870.

I have the honour to report on the disposal of the machinery which was purchased by the Surat Local Fund Committee at the Broach Exhibition. It was in the first instance all sent to Bulsar, but eventually two or three articles were transferred to Soopa, as affording a better chance of disposal.

2. The churns worked well, and were at once bought by the Bulsar people,—an experience contrary to that recently reported by the Collector of Ahmedabad. The flour mill and chaff-cutter were also readily disposed of, and appear to have been very good of their kind.

3. The Crosshills' clod-crusher was tried at Bulsar before a large assemblage with two pairs of bullocks, and completely pulverised in one hour clods of the largest size which covered a field of ten "wussas" (or 12 goontas) in extent. Manual labour would have occupied two days, and cost Rs. 6 or 7 to produce the same result. The machine was at once bought by the Patel of Waguldhura.

4. The threshing and dressing machine was similarly exhibited and approved of by the public, and was purchased by seven cultivators, who intend to use it jointly.

5. The sugar mill and portable steam engine to drive it could not be tried till the sugar-cane season at the close of 1869. It was then set up at Umulsar. Great difficulties were at first experienced in obtaining cane to crush, as the prejudices of the cultivators were very strong in opposition, and a very low rate was adopted. The result was that the juice was expressed at the rate of 36 maunds per hour, and altogether 564 maunds of juice were expressed and packed in 99 jars of the usual size. The sum received from the people for the work was Rs. 33, at 5 annas 4 pies per jar. It was evident that under special arrangements for fuel the work could be done cheaper, and that the juice would bear a much higher charge for expression. The juice itself also was remarkably clear, and of course obtained rapidly and simply, without the ruinous waste and delay which are inseparable from the native process. The engine and mill, which I consider to be most complete and satisfactory in every respect, were sold for full price to a party of influential persons resident in the district.

6. The chain pump was during the first season let out to some cultivators in the Bulsar talooka for Rs. 250, and worked exceedingly well. In fact it is the best pump which has yet been seen in these parts. But the price is such as to place it beyond the reach of ordinary cultivators, and I regret that I have not yet got a purchaser for it.

7. The centrifugal pump is also still on hand. In 1869 it was attached for a short time to the steam engine of the sugar mill, and raised water well; but of course it could not be profitably worked by so large an engine. It was afterwards set up in the village of Moonsar, in Soopa, with the bullock gear belonging to it, but never could be got to work satisfactorily. Mr. Jones, the Municipal Engineer, was good enough to examine it, and reported as follows:—

"I found the pump fixed at a well, the depth of which was about 22 feet to the surface of the water.

"The pump and bullock power were fixed by the maistree in a very intelligent manner. I at once had two pairs of bullocks attached, and found that they could not get up the required speed to cause the water to flow. I then had the bullock power taken apart and examined, and found all correct. I again attached the third pair of bullocks, but with no effect, and again four pairs; then the speed was increased, and the water commenced flowing, but unsatisfactorily. I then had the bullocks taken away, and applied [illegible] men, when the proper speed was obtained, and the pump worked very satisfactorily, throwing a large 2·125 to [illegible] water. I find that it requires horse-power [illegible] centrifugal pump of the same diameter, which is 4" with a 22 feet lift, in addition to which it requires two pair of bullocks to work the power independent of the pump. These pumps are very effective when driven by steam power. Although my experience with pumping machinery of every description is very great, I never saw an attempt made to work a pump of that class by bullock power from that depth. It may be done for a lift, say of 8 or 10 feet, and then not effectually, as the least loss of speed on part of the bullocks, the water instantly would stop flowing. Any attempt to raise water above 10 feet with that pump and bullock power will prove a failure."

The pump must therefore await some purchaser who can apply steam power.

8. The fibre machine, I regret to say, has never worked at all. It was sent out from America in the first instance without plans and explanation as to how to set it up and use it. Afterwards, Mr. Ashell of Bassein and the American Consul, Mr. Kittredge, were so good as to give me some information; but it never could be successfully applied. Some parts appear to be wanting. The result is the more to be regretted as the aloe grows plentifully in Pardee talooka, and would thrive all along the coast. The waste of stems of plantain trees throughout the district is also enormous.

9. The accompanying statement will show that as the a[illegible] stands there has been only an expend[illegible] Rs. 671-9-3 finally incurred by the local funds, [illegible] three machines only are on hand. Speaking generally, from these experiences and that of the Broach Exhibition, I should say that there is little chance of introducing English machinery until makers at home are content to charge prices not, as at present, out of all proportion to the intrinsic value of the article and the means of Indian purchasers. If the Ahmedabad College could comprise a department of agricultural implements and practical mechanism it might perhaps effect much good.

10. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in mentioning the interest taken in the whole subject by the then First Assistant (Mr. Mulock), by Azum Keshawlal Hiralal, mamlutdar of Bulsar, who sold most of the things, and by Azum Keshawlal Nuthoobhai, then acting mamlutdar of Soopa, who set up and worked the sugar mill and engine, and eventually found purchasers for it.

P. S.—It may not be out of place to append a report from Mr. Mulock, showing that Norton's tube wells, of which, I regret to say, four were purchased at a cost of Rs. 603, have proved a total failure.

From W. B. Mulock, Esq., Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Surat, dated 12th April 1870.

In reply to your No. 276, I have the honor to report that the first trial I made with the Norton tube wells was at Umulsar. I sunk the whole length of tubing, but failed to find water. This well was then drawn, and is now in the Soopa Tannah. The second well I sunk at Chiklee, and in an hour and a half from the commencement of the driving of the tube, I had a flow of water for six or seven days. I had men continually working the pump, hoping the water would get clear and the working of the pump easier, but I found the water to the last was muddy, unfit for drinking, and the pumping was a matter of great difficulty. It was as much as a strong-bodied man could do to fill a common country earthen pot, and then it required fully five minutes hard pumping.

The pump portion of the well is most defective and weak. I found two of the pumps broke, bent, and cracked, from the strain required to keep up anything like a flow of water.

I am of opinion that wells such as Norton's will never be much used by the natives of this country; and I have been most disappointed in the results of my experiments. The exertion required to use them is too great, the water too muddy, and the supply too meagre.

The well might now be used by the Local Fund Department, to discover the depth of water and its quality, before sinking a proposed well.

Memorandum by A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 19th October 1870.

The Collector will oblige the Revenue Commissioner by stating the names of the manufacturers of the implements and the price of the latter in each case in pounds sterling. He presumes the value given in the statement is in rupees, and that 5 per cent. was taken off by the Committee of the Broach Exhibition.

Memorandum by W. Ramsay, Esq., First Assistant Collector and President, Local Fund Committee, in charge Surat, dated 5th November 1870.

The First Assistant Collector in charge has the honour to append a statement giving the particulars required. The value given in Mr. Hope's statement is in rupees. A discount of 5 per cent. was allowed by the Broach Exhibition Committee, as shown in column 2 of Mr. Hope's statement. There is no record of the value in pounds sterling.

Accompaniment to Surat Collector's No. 930 of 5th November 1870.

Description of Implements.	Names of Makers.	Price in £ Sterling.	
Patent double Cylinder Portable Steam Engine, 10 H. P., with spare fittings complete.	Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co.	370	0
Horizontal Sugar Mill, 16 in. × 24 in., rollers, 30 to 56½ in., with connecting gear to a steam engine and four spare pinions.	W. & A. McOnie & Co., Glasgow.	190	0
Threshing Machine F. 3, with a cap and poles suitable for four bullocks, fitted with a patent drum, and spare parts complete.	...	75	0
No. 3, Dressing Machine driven from Threshing Machine, or by hand separately, with spare parts complete.	...	20	0
Two Two-wheeled Carriages for removing the above from place to place.	Ransomes and Sims, Ipswich.	19	0
Flour and Dressing Machine, No. 2.	...	12	10
Crosshills' Clod-crusher, 5 ft. 6 in. wide, with travelling wheel and pole for bullocks.	...	23	10
Chaff-cutting Machine	...	6	10
Atmospheric Churns	Clifton & Co. ...	2	8
Berney's Patent B. B. Centrifugal Pump on carriage complete, with four bullocks driving gear.	S. Owens & Co., London.	118	0
200 Gallon Patent Chain Pump for 30 ft. lift, with driving and improved four bullock driving gear.	...	168	0
Tropical Fibre Machine, with rollers complete.	J. W. Quincey, New York.	105	0

REMARKS.—The pound sterling given in the preceding column has been calculated at Rs. 10 a pound, the prices given in the printed Exhibition catalogue being in rupees.

BISHOP MEURIN ON THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL AND THE WAR.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, published last Saturday, contains an address from Dr. Meurin to the Catholics under his jurisdiction, in which he says:—

And, first, the Lord has been with us in the Vatican Council: in its beginning, in its whole work, in its very interruption.

Before the Council had been convoked, scarcely anybody had an idea of its necessity. God knew it, and God was with us. Everybody of course was aware that there was much infidelity and vice, much impiety in the world, as there has always been and always will be. But the great dangers impending on the very children of the Church of God were partly unknown, partly ignored. That, in those so-called Christian societies, which in the sixteenth century were torn away from the source of life, the corruption of death had accomplished its work of dissolution, we knew; and our last Pastoral letter to you, issued on the eve of our departure for Rome, explained this fact. The monsters of the old pagan world had sprung up from the grave of heresy; but we did not fear, though we detested, rationalism, naturalism, materialism, pantheism, and indifferentism, and condemned them in Session III. of the Vatican Council, which made it clear how necessary it was even for many a misguided child of the Church that these monsters should be exposed and their deeper recesses discovered. But there were other errors spread in Catholic countries among a very great number of men, who even gloried in belonging to the true flock of Christ. These errors were the more dangerous, because they formed part of the foundation of modern society, were leading principles of public life, fostered by schools and universities, propagated by a countless number of books and writings of every kind, cherished and protected by the indomitable pride of a boasting century, rejoicing in sounds without meaning, and covering under the broad surface of superficial learning an abyss of religious ignorance. Under such circumstances it would have been easy enough to inoculate the infernal poison into every branch of Catholic society and into future generations, had not the all-penetrating eye of the Author of our Faith and Founder of the Church watched over it. The Lord has been with us; in and through the Vatican Council. He has crushed the serpent, and once for ever rooted out from the soil of the Church those errors, which are known under the names of Gallicanism in France, of Febronianism in Germany, Portugal, and other countries, of Josephism in Austria, and of Liberalism in the whole modern world. The axe has been laid at their root, and in the heap of all other heresies they will now gradually moulder away under the condemnation of God and the Church.

The Catholic [illegible], without the exception of a single member, will henceforth believe in the supernatural and divine authority of the one visible head of the Church, with the same unshaken faith with which it believes in the one living God. Catholic science, liberated from the fetters of infidelity, will step forth from the misty clouds of human pride, and with ears open to the infallible teaching of the Vicar of Christ, will make sure its conquests and teach mankind without deceiving it; and tottering Christian society will consolidate its fabric on the Rock of Peter, the foundation of all law and right.

We may perhaps be shaken in these our hopes, if we consider the frightful storm which has begun to discharge itself in fury on the Catholic countries of Europe, and chiefly the sudden interruption of the Vatican Council. Do not fear—in this too the hand of God is visible. A war has broken out—a terrible war indeed, perhaps only the beginning of a more universal conflagration. It has crushed already one mighty throne, smitten a great Catholic nation, and one of the first of its consequences has been the captivity of the august chief of the Church. But remember, war is one of the scourges of Divine Justice, so often described as such in the Holy Scriptures. God alone is the Lord of Hosts. Without His will not a single hair falls from the head of men, much more then does He order the course of history, smite and again raise nations according to His designs which He has conceived from eternity. And all these designs are subservient to the triumph of those whom he has elected in Jesus Christ, to whom He has subjected all things. Yes, if we have a right, nay, the duty, to acknowledge the finger of God acting for his Church in all the events under the sun, much more need we open our eyes to it, when the cause of Jesus Christ and His Church are directly involved in the course of human affairs. And can we deny that this cause is at stake in the present crisis of Europe?—that God Himself is one of the belligerent parties? Under the present circumstances, then, is it not clear that the Vatican Council appears in a new light—as a Divine judgment? He has summoned the judges of the world. Have they been disturbed against His will and power? Has not rather He himself interrupted the Council? Its first work was accomplished. The judges appointed by Him over the world were seated and the Holy Ghost was with them. They have accused modern society of those crimes which have awakened the wrath of God. Should not mankind shudder, when they see that in the nineteenth century an Ecumenical Council had to assemble in order to expound the first principles of Christ's religion, nay, of human reason itself, to civilized Europe, and to condemn a monstrous sect of infidels, who had arisen in the midst of Christian nations, who had been tolerated, praised, celebrated, and elevated as teachers and rulers of Christian peoples? "Anathema to him who denies the one true God, the Creator and Lord of all things visible and invisible. Anathema to him who is not ashamed to affirm, that nothing exists besides matter. Anathema to him who says that the subtances or essences of God and of all other things are one and the same." (Const. I. Can. 1, 2, 3.) If you read these and other anathemas uttered at the command of the Holy Ghost by our holy mother the Church against degenerate children, whom she once had conceived from Her Divine Spouse in the womb of Baptism, brought forth unto the life of everlasting glory, nurtured with the milk of heavenly doctrine; if in the second Constitution you read the anathemas launched in the name of Christ against a great number of Christians, who have attempted to make the Bride of the Son of God, whom He has ransomed with His own blood, a vile slave of worldly governments; are you astonished that we point out the hand of God even in the interruption of the Council; the hand of Divine Justice lifted up to execute the condemnation of the Church, before He orders the Council to heal the wounds which modern society has inflicted upon itself, while wishing to inflict them upon the Church?—Are you astonished, if we discover the same hand of God also in the circumstance, that the judgment of God has made its beginning in the house of God itself,—in those great Catholic nations, which have most suffered from war and revolution, chiefly in that very France, which, if we speak of Catholic nations, has been the birth-place of the abominable errors struck by the lightnings of the Vatican Council? Should we forget here, that on the 18th July, the day of the last session of the Council, was made the declaration of that war, which was of a sudden to dash to pieces the throne which protected those errors and crimes, and to break the sceptre and sword boastingly wielded in the name of, and for, the revolutionary ideas of modern Europe? Should we forget, that on the 6th August, when the 10,000 French soldiers were withdrawn from Rome and the Father of Christendom was abandoned to his perfidious enemies, 10,000 French soldiers were slain in the battles of Woerth and Spicheren-Hohen?—that in September 1870 the same Emperor who, in September 1860, had become the traitor of the Pope and the cause of the loss of his best provinces, was deprived himself of his throne and made a prisoner of war?

And with regard to the occupation of Rome, shall we consider it as a victory of the gates of hell against God's Church? If you would believe the yells of triumph in the camp of Satan, you might tremble for the safety of the Church, you might at least become anxious for the future liberty of its head, and doubt at last about the impregnability of the Rock of Peter. But first, where is the victory of the enemy? Where has the least advantage been gained? For the moment, indeed, the temporal power seems to be gone, because the inheritance of Christ's Vicar has been overwhelmed by a sacrilegious brutality worthy of Attila, and by a perfidy worse than that of Carthage. But think you the true citadel of Christ consists in material Rome, and that the walls of Romulus and Remus are the only fence which Providence has raised to defend Christ's Vicar on earth? Think you that He, to whom Christ continues to say, "Thou art Peter," will be shaken in his firmness because Catiline and Clodius, even a Nero and Tiberius, nay the whole paganism of the Italian Kingdom, have again entered into the capital? Because for a while Mars and Venus and the personifications of all other crimes have regained their altars over the sacred sepulchres of a nation of martyrs? No. Let the barbarians of Italy do their best; let them vie with the Goths and Huns; what can it help but to show once more visibly that God is with us? This is the singular warfare of our Lord Jesus Christ: to stretch forth His hands of flesh and to let them be chained, and then to dash the enemy down by the power of his Divine word; to let His body be dragged to Golgotha and to the cross itself, and to say with a confident soul: "The hour is come, that the Son of man shall be glorified." The Popes on the racks of martyrdom, the Popes in exile or in captivity, have done more to establish, not only the spiritual, but also the temporal power of the Holy See, than those even who took and gave crowns to Emperors and Kings. The temporal power of the Vicar of Christ has grown out of the spiritual—not the spiritual out of the temporal. The spiritual power still triumphs with its own arms—the cross. And the temporal power too will triumph; for it is built on the love and devotion between Christ and grateful mankind, and on the faith of nations. This faith shall increase with the triumph, for which Jesus Christ has pledged his word: "the gates of hell shall not prevail;" it shines brightest in persecution and beneath the cross, which to the modern Jews is a stumbling-block, and to the new Gentiles foolishness, but to them that are called, the power of God and the wisdom of God. Let the present storm, in which the august pilot of Peter's Bark, supported by Jesus Christ, looks now so great, spend its rage, and in the purified atmosphere "the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be prepared on the top of the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills: and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say: 'Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord and to the house of God, and He will teach us His ways and we will walk in His paths: for the law shall come forth from Sion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.'" (Is. ii. 2, 3.) When a revolutionary world, when modern society, shall have raised itself and have buried in its ruins all right and law, the only safeguard of its happiness, it will be glad enough to acknowledge that the See of Peter has saved them.

In the meanwhile, let us praise God for His presence in His Church, and ardently pray for its full triumph.

Given at Our Residence the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Fort, Bombay, this 31st day of December, in the Year of Our Lord 1870.

† LEO MEURIN, S. J.

THE CONDITION OF ROUEN.

La France du Nord has received from a person arrived from Rouen the following particulars of the proceedings of the Prussians in that city: "It is not true that a requisition of 15,000,000f. was imposed by the Prussians. No money requisition was made at all; but the city was compelled to supply 20,000 pairs of boots, 80,000 blankets, and numerous other articles. The superior officers are lodged at the Hôtel de France et d'Angleterre, at the expense of the municipality. The mayor has announced that free communication will be permitted, and recommended the farmers to bring their cattle to market as usual. The Prussians have seized all the horses in the place, and announce that it is their intention to winter in Rouen. The Prussian garrison will be composed of 8,000 men. 20,000 troops are actually now in occupation of the city. The army which passed through Rouen consisted of 50,000 troops."

MRS. YELVERTON LOST NEAR YOSEMITE.

WE learn that the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton met with a serious misfortune on Sunday last, in attempting to leave Yosemite Valley unattended. Mrs. Yelverton has been spending several months at the valley, and on Sunday morning started alone on horseback from Hutchings' Hotel to come out to Clark and Moore's, expecting to overtake on the trail an English party which left an hour or so before. Nothing more was known of her journey until Monday morning, when Fred. Leidig and Hugh Davanay took the trail to come to Mariposa. About a quarter of a mile below the "Hermitage" they noticed a woman's track in the snow on the lower side of the trail, and wandering away from it, and knowing that Mrs. Yelverton had attempted to pass out the day before, were satisfied the tracks were hers, and immediately began a search for her. The tracks led around among the trees, bushes, and rocks, a circle of more than a mile, and Mrs. Yelverton was finally found, wet, chilled, bewildered, and exhausted, about a quarter of a mile from where she had left the trail. She had been out through the storm of Sunday night, and would probably soon have perished but for a fortunate chance. As it was snowing again when she was found, the track in the snow, which attracted the notice of the gentlemen named, might not have been visible an hour later. Nothing was to be seen of her horse. When the gentlemen had brought Mrs. Yelverton back to the trail, Mr. Hutchings came along, also on his way to Mariposa, and she was placed upon Hutchings' horse, and taken to Leidig's Hotel, while Hutchings went to search for her horse, which was found a mile or more this side of the "Hermitage." At Leidig's, Mrs. Yelverton was at times unconscious, but with proper restoratives, and the kind care of Mrs. Leidig, was sufficiently recovered to be removed towards evening to Hutchings's, where she had been boarding. It is supposed Mrs. Yelverton became so bewildered in the snow storm on Sunday afternoon that she could no longer manage her horse, and dismounted and tried to walk, but lost her way, and wandered till lost. Considering that she was five miles from any house, and the other circumstances detailed, it is very fortunate that the mishap did not prove worse in its consequences.—*Mariposa (California) Gazette*, Nov. 11.

EXPLOIT OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MYRMIDON.

THE *Toronto Daily Telegraph*, after recalling the outcry made against the captain of the Bombay when she sank the Oneida in a collision, and reminding American cousins across the Lake that Captain Eyre's was an error of judgment, that he did not knowingly sacrifice American lives, asks, "What will Sumner and Butler, and the other fire-eaters, say of an incident that happened during the late hurricane on the coast of Florida? Fourteen vessels, carrying the American flag, were caught in the gale of the 11th ult., driven on the coast within a few miles of Key West, and lost, with nearly all their crews. And ten United States men of war saw the storm-tossed vessels, heard the cries of the drowning mariners, but stirred neither hand, foot, nor canvas to save them. A captain, more humane than his fellows, rushed to the American superintendent of the lighthouse at Key West, and demanded a lifeboat, but was actually told that he would have to deposit 50 dls. as security before taking it out, just as suspicious characters are required to pay in advance or leave luggage at hotels and livery stables. The lifeboat was at length got out, but it was too late, and the fourteen ships went down like fourteen stones under the very eyes of their countrymen. Meanwhile the English ship Sapphire, caught in the same gale, was hoisting signals of distress, and away went her Majesty's ship Myrmidon, to her assistance, with only eighteen tons of coal in her bunkers. When her coal gave out, she beat about under canvas, finally rescued the Sapphire, and returned to port, and expressed her willingness to go out again to search for the American crews. What will our American friends say of this?"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could no recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE GREAT SORTIES.

("PALL MALL GAZETTE'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

THE news of the defeat of the Army of the Loire, kindly forwarded to us by M. de Moltke, just as he sent us word that Strasburg and then Metz had fallen, has not created such an impression as might have been expected. Most persons console themselves with the idea that the Prussian commander has lied, and say, "No, we are not frightened." Then it is argued that Orleans, being an open town, might very well fall into the hands of the enemy without any disaster happening to the French arms. M. de Moltke in his laconic note to General Trochu gives no details of his victory; this fact looks so well that we are inclined to believe in another brilliant retrograde movement. M. de Moltke, as one writer has it, has no doubt been deceived by the retreat of the victorious French. The Government has written what is called here a dignified note on the subject, neither accepting nor rejecting the Prussian version, but declaring that, no matter what may have befallen Orleans, France will continue to resist until she can obtain an honourable peace. After the manner in which the mob threatened to break the presses of the *Liberté* the other night because M. Yriate said that Ducrot's pontoons had been swept away and he had been unable to pass the Marne on the 29th, we can expect nothing but raving on the part of the newspapers, and no journal will dare to recommend the Government to come to terms with the enemy; and yet we are now living on horses, dogs, cats, rats, and even killing our milch cows, though milk is greatly needed for the sick and wounded, and we have no more coke nor coals, and only wood for a fortnight.

Just as we are getting to the end of this monotonous siege the Government has taken it into its head to be severe. The celebrated Belleville battalions have been disbanded or rather an order to that effect has been issued. These heroes were constantly asking to be led against the enemy, but when it became a question of forming war companies they showed symptoms of revolt, and demanded that the priests and theological students should march first. When the war companies were formed Belleville again plucked up courage and claimed the honour of annihilating the Prussians, whereupon General Clément Thomas maliciously accorded a position at the outposts to Belleville, and Belleville behaved damnably. The commandant, in a report addressed to General Trochu, says that when going his rounds he enjoined his men not to waste their ammunition, but he had hardly returned to his quarters when he heard a heavy musketry fire, and presently beheld the men he had just left in the trenches in full retreat. With the greatest difficulty the commandant rallied a portion of his force and got his troops to return to their post. In this panic three men were killed and three more wounded—not by the Prussians. The fugitives declared that Captain Ballandier had caused this precipitate flight by declaring that they had been turned. The next day Belleville was taken behind the fort of Charenton, but was afterwards ordered to resume its position at the *avant postes*. It first refused to march, but finally obeyed orders. On the 5th, the colonel commanding the brigade to which Belleville was attached had to implore the General to recall the battalion, as it was on such bad terms with the 147th that a barricade had been erected between the two regiments. Flourens also had been out creating trouble and wearing a uniform. Belleville, afterwards charged with duty in the trenches, abandoned its post. The Commandant Lampérière, in his report to his superior officer, says that out of 457 men who marched out of Paris, 61 deserted with arms and baggage. The commandant, an old sous officier, disgusted with the conduct of both officers and men, sends in his papers and demands a musket in the ranks of a respectable corps, in order "to purify himself" after dwelling too long in the tents of Belleville. In consequence of these facts the tirailleurs of Belleville are disbanded, the deserters are to be tried by court-martial, as also Major Lemray, who left the field of battle to conduct some wounded men to the ambulance, and did not reappear. Captain Ballandier's conduct is to be inquired into, and Flourens is to be tried for usurping a command and wearing a uniform to which he had no right.

Now let me draw your attention to a report sent in to the Government by General Noel, who commands at Mont Valerien. He states that some marauders belonging to a corps of Mobiles passed the outposts yesterday, and went to Rueil to get drunk and plunder, while about 300 men spread themselves through Nanterre sacking the houses. Five of these wretches have been arrested. "I desire (says the General) that they may be promptly dealt with. I have ordered my men to fire without pity on any one trying to force the line of outposts, and to shoot any marauder offering resistance. I have 7,000 men under my orders, and do not wish them to be infected. I demand permission to assemble a court-martial." This permission has been granted, and some sort of discipline restored in the west of Paris. Only a few days ago the Government was indulging in rose-water decisions. The war companies of the 76th battalion were returning on the 29th of November from the vicinity of Rosny. Before re-entering Paris Commandant Latappy ordered his men to return their cartridges. The battalion was about to execute this order, when Lieutenant Montfilière apostrophized his chief and threatened to disarm him, excited the men under his orders to revolt, and tried to assume the command of the battalion, telling the men not to give up their cartridges. Latappy was insulted and menaced, but in the end he overcame Montfilière who was disarmed and arrested. In order to punish the men who compromised the honour of the battalion, General Clément Thomas decided that the 76th should not be permitted to take part in the sorties of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of December (which sorties never took place!), and sent the peppery Montfilière to the Conciergerie to be tried by court-martial. Considering that few of the men in the 76th are volunteers, the punishment inflicted on the corps is more calculated to excite fresh troubles in its ranks than to put down insubordination.

Since writing the above, I learn that Flourens has been arrested and cast into the Conciergerie, where he at once demanded pen, ink, and paper in order to justify himself. Belleville is quiet; and it is a sign of the times that Blanqui's rabid organ, entitled *La Patrie en Danger*, should have ceased to appear, though the editors furnished copy gratis, and no stamp duty was paid. The clubs, too, are dying out. At one of these institutions the other night no orator would present himself, upon which a small dog barked, and there arose a cry of "A la tribune!"

The Government has published an official account of the recent fighting, from which I extract the following paragraphs. After describing a few diversions, the report goes on to say—

On the 29th, at daybreak, the troops of the Third Army under the orders of General Vinoy operated a sortie against Thiais, L'Hay, and Choisy-le-Roi, and the fire of the forts was directed upon those places, in order to prevent the enemy assembling troops there. Movements executed two days previously had united three corps of the 2nd Army under the orders of General Ducrot on the banks of the Marne. On the 30th Nov., as soon as it was light, bridges prepared out of sight of the enemy were thrown over the Marne at Joinville and Nogent, and the two first corps of the 2nd Army, led by Generals Renault and Blanchard, with their artillery, rapidly executed the passage of the river. This movement was protected by the fire of batteries in position, established on the right bank of the Marne at Nogent, Perreux, Joinville, and St. Maur. At nine o'clock the two corps attacked the village of Champigny, the woods of Plant, and the rising ground in front of Villiers. At eleven all these positions were captured, and entrenchments were already commenced when the enemy returned vigorously to the charge, supported by fresh batteries of artillery. At this moment our losses were heavy. Before Champigny the Prussian guns established at Chennevières and Coeuilly forced back the columns of the 1st Corps, while numerous bodies of infantry, descending from their entrenchments at Villiers, charged the troops of General Rénault. It was then that the energetic efforts of our artillery under Generals Frebault and Boissonet stopped the offensive movement of the enemy. Thanks to the improvements in our artillery, the Prussian batteries were partly dismounted, and our men, led back by General Ducrot, were able definitively to gain possession of the crests at the point of the bayonet. During these operations, the 3rd Corps, under the orders of General D'Exéa, advanced up the valley of the Marne as far as Neuilly and Ville-Evrard. Bridges which had been constructed at Petit Brie and Brie-sur-Marne were attacked and carried by General Bellemare's division, and these troops aided in the capture in the heights of Villiers. Our bivouac fires lit up all the villages on the left bank of the Marne. On the same day Susbielle's division, supported by an important reserve of war companies of the National Guard, carried the positions of Mesly and Montmesly, which were occupied until the evening. This diversion on the right of the 2nd Army was sustained by sorties operated on the left bank of the Loire by the troops of General Vinoy. To the north Admiral La Roncière, supported by the forts, occupied the plain of Aubervilliers, Drancy, and the farm of Groslay; strong columns of the enemy were thus drawn towards the Morée. At two o'clock the Admiral passed through St. Denis, and, placing himself at the head of another body of troops, attacked Epinay, which was occupied. On the 1st of December there was only a little skirmishing in front of the positions of the Second Army, while a battery on the plateau of Avron harassed the enemy, who was engaged in concentrating troops. On the 2nd of December the new forces thus assembled were launched against General Ducrot's position. Along his whole line there was a sudden and unexpected attack on the outposts of the three corps d'armée, from Champigny to Brie-sur-Marne. The effort made by the enemy failed. Supported by a considerable artillery fire, our troops, in spite of the losses they had to sustain, opposed a solid resistance. The struggle was long and terrible. Our batteries checked the Prussian columns on the plateau, and towards eleven o'clock the enemy was conquered. At 4 P.M. the firing ceased, and we remained masters of the field. On the 3rd, without the enemy being able to molest our retreat, and aided by a fog, 100,000 men of the Second Army repassed the Marne, leaving the Prussian army to pick up its dead.

General Schmitz then gives the number of killed and wounded, 1,008 killed, 5,022 wounded—a third so slightly that they have not gone into hospital. If these figures are correct, one must suppose that the French were not very persevering in their supreme effort, announced in so many pompous proclamations, and that their fighting was not equal to the occasion. However, General Schmitz may be hiding the truth, and the appeal made to private individuals to take in wounded men looks like it.

Paris has been much grieved to learn the death of two popular soldiers. General Renault, wounded in the leg on the 30th of November, suffered amputation and died shortly after the operation. He was a gallant old soldier, esteemed and trusted in the army. Commandant Fanchetti, a wealthy young man of Jewish extraction, has also fallen; he raised a corps of irregular horse before the siege, and never lost an opportunity of distinguishing himself. Desperately wounded while in the act of carrying an order for General Ducrot, he died at the Grand Hotel surrounded by friends. *Figaro* has furnished us with the following description of the commandant's heroism when wounded:—"It was in the accomplishment of his duty that he was struck by a piece of shell, which, after having ripped up his horse, broke his thigh a little below the hip. He did not fall. With the pride of a wounded lion he fought against pain, and remained upon horseback; he even tried to regain General Ducrot's headquarters, but his suffering was too great. When it became necessary to dismount him the greatest precautions had to be used not to aggravate his pain," &c. Any rubbish must go down with the French public, or *Figaro* would hardly describe poor Fanchetti remaining on a horse *décharné* by a shell.

Some Prussian officers taken prisoners at Champigny were released on parole, and yesterday made their appearance at a café on the Boulevards, but they were insulted and menaced by an infuriated crowd, and were with great difficulty got back to La Roquette. It was too bad of the authorities to let these savages loose on the most civilized city in the universe. General Trochu is indignant, and has addressed the following letter to General Schmitz:—

My dear General,—I learn with great pain that four Prussian officers sent to Paris have been the object of insulting manifestations. These officers, prisoners on parole, like our officers in Prussia, are under the protection of the national honour. Send them to me immediately, and I will effect their exchange. . . . They can only carry to the Prussian army the intelligence that the moral state of Paris, sustained by a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, has never been more solid, and that we are all preparing for the combat."

This note, signed by General Trochu, and dated from Vincennes, is countersigned by Jules Favre. The Parisians, of course, declare that the conduct of the Prussian officers was most aggravating.

It appears that Victor Hugo wished to take part in the recent military operations, but the 144th battalion of the National Guards prevented the poet's exit. Victor Hugo has two sons in the National Guard artillery.

There has been no fighting for the last few days.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time-tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
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Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following:

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

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VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4
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On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer [illegible] via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
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D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
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Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to
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"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen,
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

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PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
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The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1866.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
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AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
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ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18 gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.
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FOR SALE, AT GOA, a large quantity of OLD BRONZE and IRON GUNS and AMMUNITION, the property of the Portuguese Government. For particulars apply to
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FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENT, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

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One Portable Steam Engine, 12 Horse-power, with two Cylinders 8¼ in. diameter, and enlarged fire-box for burning wood; mounted on strong iron travelling wheels with pole; and supplied with Tube Brush, Suction Pipe, Spanners, Oil Tin, Firing Irons, Waterproof Cover, &c., complete, including a second safety Valve under Lock and Key, a patent Steam Pressure Guage and Signal Whistle; also fitted with Chapman's patent variable expansion, eccentric, continuous Feed Pump and improved Water Heater.

One Portable Steam Engine, 10 Horse-power, with 2 Cylinders, 7½ in. diameter, fitted, and in other respects similar to above.

One improved Circular Sawing Bench, fitted with improved slide fence, turned Wrought Iron Rollers at each end of Table, Driving and Loose Pulleys with ford lever for throwing in or out of gear, and supplied with a set of Augurs for boring, and with 36 in. Saw.

We are prepared to render Estimates for all kinds of Machinery.
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ESTABLISHED 1710.
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THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
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WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
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The Chief Features are:
ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
THE ENTIRE DIRECTION IS IN INDIA.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed after the 3rd year to those assured on the "with Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial Bonus.

For Forms, Tables of Rates, &c., apply to the Bombay Agents,
MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.,
23, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 14th November 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
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DIRECTORS.
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E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
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AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 8
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £2,343,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
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Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
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Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

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2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

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J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.
Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Burjorjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	F. M. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
December 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 9d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool. J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.
Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.
GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	3 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 5 per doz
Ditto Oysters ,,	,, [illegible] ,,
Condensed Milk	,, [illegible] ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.
FARNHAM & Co.

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